FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

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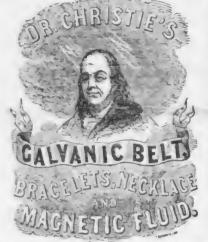
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For the Convention, per copy, Three copies will be furnished for Eight copies will be furnished for IP Payment invariably in Advance.

To any person who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-BERS, and remit us TWENTY PULLLARS, we will give a copy of the Harly Foundamenth, gratis.



FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

A perangement of the Nervons System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, except to increase the case selfor drugs but weaken the system; while an in the strong thenion, the civing, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to bluom and vigor solely by the conceard applies tism of the CHRISTIE'S GALVAN.

10 WELT.

declines, after the action thus exerted has ecased.—
Now, compare this with the effect resulting from the apphreation of the BALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic
subgret, even in the werse symptoms of an attack, and
simply tech Belt around the body, using the Magnetic
Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible persparation will act on the positive element of the belt,
thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass
to the negative, and thence back as in to the positive.

THOMAS & HILLES, Wholesale and Retail Agents
for the south and West, for the sale of BR. HART'S
to the negative and thence back as in to the positive. out the system. Thus the most severe cases of DVS-PEPSIA are PERMANENT LV CURED, A FEW-DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERAD-ICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

During the past three years these remarkable cura tives have never failed, when used according to the

FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

PRICES. The Galvanic Belt. . . The Galvanic Necklace, . 1 00 a bottle

II. CHRISTIE, M. D., 182 Broadway, N. Voik. CHRISTIP, 30, by sein Frankfort, Ky, by DR. W. L. CRUTCHER. Jan. 27, 1849-851-2am 12m

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. LAZ. LINDSEY has in store, just received, in likely prime N. O. Sugar;

10 1163 prime N. O. Suzar; 100 bags Ria Coffee; 5/1 larrels Plantation Molasses;

3 therees Rice: Gli barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorte

dies;) 20 towes Tobacco; 30 towes Window Glass, (ass. sizes.) 30 kegs Nails.

With many other articles not mentioned. For sal w Sept. 4, 1819.

P. HARKINS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is earrying on the TAILOR-ING BUSINESS on Main street, in the shop farmer.

Garmens will be toade to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.

Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—191f

CHEDSE.-Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in stor and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hauger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Plantasks, Tapestries,
Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: and
Ceiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Sice and
Composition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale. Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal Frankfort, October 3, 1649.—3m

PITS! FIFS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY:—HART'S VEGETABLE ENTRACT.

Is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling sickness, Convulsions, spasns, &c.

It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has balled all their skill, and the hoasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miscrable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the attar of insanity. Physicians of overy age have pronounced tids disease incurable. The proprietors of the vegetable Extract, however, teel no delicacy in saying, that it can be caused. They would, therefore, respectfully invite Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offened. It it is deception, let the exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT,

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. for sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who are suffered with this dreadful disease, and in ever-ase where it has had a fair trial, has effected a perma

nent cure.

Col. Denslow, of Yonkers, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than once years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable

Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, stales that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health (after every other means had faited) by the ose of the Vegetable Extract.

Pr. Charles A. Brown, of Door, Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he inhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Esq., formerly Post Master at Lime Mills. Crawbod co., Pa., now living in Eric co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sortly afflicted with Fils, and he is now happy to state that by a persevening use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few mouths, has restored him to sound health, being entirely fixed from that worst of all diseases.

FITS OF 2 VEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS THELY WONDER.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wn. Secone, Esq., of Philadelphia, adhered with Epilephe Fits 27 years and 6 mouths. After trave ing through England, scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physiciaus, and expending tor Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

Core of all Nurvous Diseases,

A FISING from an impaired, we kened or unhealthy state of the Nervous or Vital System.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism, the induced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reach of rebef, may become partakers of its acknowledged benefits, and he restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Harber pronounced by many definitionable Physicians both to Europe and the United States, to be the most miner of the host ending States to poding the highest benefits free St.s. and it is believed that lew inventions have even been so perfected and so entirely successful in their results.

It is used with perfect and cert in success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY

from whatever causes it may an see, strengthening the weake med system, and invited the chosin, Epicepsy, Lumbago, Pranysus, Palsy, Indication,

DYSPEPSIA,

Tremore, Styfiness of Journe, Polipitation of the Heart, Apoplery, Neuraline, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases for the kidneys, Spirasi 1 mmplant, and Curva, Apoplery, Neuraline, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases for the kidneys, Spirasi 1 mmplant, and Curva, Apoplery, Neuraline, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases of the kidneys, Spirasi 1 mmplant, and Curva, Apoplery, Neuraline, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint,

Diseases and the Arman and the Nervons System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on liem, except be increased the leases, for this season, with this mouth of six one thing, and as here enclose you one hundred delication the edition of the leases, for the kidneys, Spirasi 2 for mine in the chest of the lease accept this amount works I don't believe to the delication of the Spiration of the Nervons System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on liem, except the hou

and the patient is restored to bloom and vigor solely by the one ward applies tion of the Child's Test of the presentation of the Child's Test of the patient till exhausted mature sinks under the indiction. The North of the indiction of the Child's Test of the patient till exhausted mature sinks under the indiction.

THE STREAGTHEATE WHOLE SYSTEM, a power possessed by no other remedial agent except of the presentation of the United States, more than the possessed by no other remedial agent except of the presentation of the United States, more than the possessed by no other remedial agent except of the presentation into the United States, more than the possessed by no other remedial agent except of the presentation into the United States, more than the possessed by no other remedial agent except of the presentation into the United States, more than the least least of presentation into the United States, more than the least least of presentation into the United States, more than the least least till the least least to present additional transfer of the patient of the patient

for the South and West, for the sale of DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extanct, must be addressed, post paid. For Sale at the Commonwealth Office, the Proprietors of which are the sole Agents (or Frankfort

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

RENRY GILTNER

DESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his lerge new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most

nasona Acternas.
IT The has lately purchased a fine new six passenge oach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night with a careful driver. Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderat

Borses kent by the day, week, mouth or year,

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-11

Morton & Griswold. Bookscllers, Stationers, Binders, and Book a Printers, Main Street, Louisrille, Ky.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF L AW. Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. IFF Colleges Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small ad April 1, 1845-651-by.

20 BARRELS, Old Reculied Whiskey, in store and for safe by (Jan. 1, 1849.)

Weisiger House. Frankfort, Kentucky. BY THOS. S. THEOBALD.

HARRY I. TOHH. ROBERT H. CRITTENDE. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquor. January 25, 1848

John C. Herndon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTICKY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRANKFORT KENTICKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts beld in Frankfort—
the Amberson, Owen, Woodford, and Sheby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House.

If he will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for propertication and procedules of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for propertical contents of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for propertical contents of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for propertical contents of the contents of

and for arrears of pay.

April 1, 1849-399-11 B. F. Johnson. HAVING taken the Grocery Stand of his father, the late B. B. Johnson, will keep constantly on hand a supply of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce,

Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1849-by

Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanua, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—887

CANDLES.—26 boxes Mould Candles;
6 do Star do;
In store and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON.

Kentucky Reports.

A FULL SET OF RENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if in mechatic application be made at Nov. 5, 1819.

TOIRD'S BOOKSTORE.

CORK LEGS.



equal in strength, lightness and service, to any manufactured in this country.
Residence at the ROWLES HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.
Communications, post paid, punctually attended to.
Reference—Hr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the REFERENCE—Hr. Gross, Professor of Cargonial Representation of Landschille, Ky.

I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a successor style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter,

J. FLEAGER.

Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t wssa Ht

Cranberries. BBLS, very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

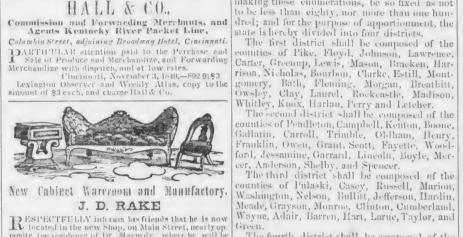
TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

130. Main street, under the Commercial
130. Main street Watches;
130. Gold and Silver Watches;
130. Speciacles, Speciacles,
130. Speciacles, Speciacles,
130. Speciacles, Speciacles,
130. Razors, Knives and Scissors;
130. Razors, Knives and Scissors;
130. Razors, Knives and Scissors;
130. Violins and Violin Strings;
130. A general assorther of Watchmaker's Tools and
130. Main street, and 310. Main street, and all which
130. Watchmaker street, and all which
130. Watchmaker's Tools and
130. Main street, and Scissors;
130. Main street, under the Committy
130. Main street, under the Committee of Commit

E. R. PERRY, Late Henry county, Ky.

HALL & CO.,



TERGUSON'S Entra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY, October 6, 1848.—887



VERMONT and ITALIAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS
AND
GRAVE-STONES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
May always be had on short notice, and lowest prices, finished in Eastern Style, at my shop on Main Street, opposite the Shields House,
Frankfort, Aug. 28—88147 WM, STROBENDEE,

ry shop on Main Street, opposite the Shields House. Frankfort, Aug. 28-881-tf WM. STROBRIDGE.

DECTOR W. T. PRICE, WILL give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Resi-I Main Street, one door bel

DR. REN. MONROE TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetries, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patronage. Office on St. Clair street.

Lysander Hord,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Pourt, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any pusiness confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly altended to him shall be faithfully and promptly altended to him shall be faithfully remain unaltered, such vacancy could not be filled as the senate would be restricted to bien-Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-11

Major & Richmond,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House. ?. r JOEL C RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of leads &c., for the States of Virginia, Ohio, &c. &c. Frankfort, March 6, 1849.—856tf

Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr., Will practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian. Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley.) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Br. II, amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—782-11



Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to the admining counties. Strict attention be elected, by the qualified voters therein, who in the precincts where they reside, at

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. TURNER moved that the roll he called. The attendance of members was smaller than usual, attributable probably, to the stormy and inclement weather.

The yeas and nays were called for, and taken on the motion to call the roll, and it was rejected; yeas 23, nays 56.

Mr. BARLOW submitted a resolution to obtain an expression of the sense of the cenven-tion on the subject of evening sessions. He proposed that each day at one o'clock, the presiproposed that each day at one delice, the product should announce a recess to 2½ o'clock. After a brief conversation, the resolution was

laid on the table. BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. APPERSON offered the following, which of the motion, was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That representation shall be equal and uniform in this commonwealth, as near as may be, and shall be forever regulated and assertained by the number of recognitions. certained by the number of representative population therein. At the first session of the gen eral assembly after the adoption of this consti tution, and every eight year thereafter, pro-vision shall be made by law, that in the year

, and every eighth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the representative population of the state shall be made. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of making these enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than eighty, nor more than one hun-

D. RAKE

RESPECTEFILLY inframs has friends that he is now possible the residence of Br. Macurdy, where he will be flad to see his old clustomers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a Furniture Burerroom, and intends to keep a good stock of furniture on hand, to which he respect folly invites the attention of all wishing to purchase.

COFFINS

made to order at all filmes—night or day—promptly. He has a neat Henrse, with which he will attend calls, at any time, hight or day, in the city or country.

June 26, 1849–872-17

ERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing Tolacco:

Fine Tobacco.

Percentage of the fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Hancock, Breekinridge, Davies, Hencounties of Hancock, not have a sufficient uninder of representative, then such county may be joined to some adjacent county or counties, to send one representative, or it may draw a residuum or residuums, V. & J. A. Monroe,
Attorneys at Law. Frankfort, Kenlucky.

Will practice in the counties of Owen, Scott. Hengrankfort.

Wild practice in the counties of Owen, Scott. Hengrankfort. The Country of St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's should be any country not having a sufficient and profice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's look Bindery.

IT JOHN A. MONROE. Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Miss arri. Tennessee, Mississippi, Longiana and Arkainsas, will take the acknowledgment of leeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or use the same district have n sufficient number of representative in the same district have n sufficient number of representative in the same district have n sufficient number of representative. to one representative: And provided further, That due regard shall always be had, in carrying residunms through the district, to that county having the largest number of representative population above the fixed ratio, or which has not a separate representative: And provided further. That residuums shall not be taken from any county or city in one district, to a county city in another district: And provided, That any county which may be reafter be formed, may be

> may order. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The convention resumed the consideration of James the report of the committee on the legislative

placed in such district as the general assembly

The ninth section was read as follows 'Sec. 9. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, and the senate shall have power to

Mr. TURNER suggested that the section re-uired amendment. If the governor should resign, the lieutenant governor would be required to take his place, and it would be necessary that the senate should be convened for the purpose filling the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the lieutenant governor from the the presidency of the senate. But if this section should

nial elections of its officers. After a lew words of explanation, in which several members of the convention took part, Mr. TURNER withdrew his objection, as it understood that provision would be made else where to meet the case suggested.

The section was then adopted.

The tenth section was next read and adopted, "Sec. 10. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the lirst class shall be vacated at the cul of two years, TION SET AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjudning Countries. His Office is in the Old Bank Ruilding—Entrance on St. Chair street, Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849.—751 tf ate, he shall be annexed by lot, to one of these

> The eleventh section was read as follows: than thirty, nor more than thirty eight mem-

On a suggestion of Mr. TRIPLETT, this secion was passed over for future consideration.

Book Binding.

A. C. KEENON informs his trieds and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased hack from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole allention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretobre extended to the establishment. The twelfth section was read as follows:

tended to the establishment.

YF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD section which had been discussed on a preceding one. The convention had not determined Mr. IRWIN said the question arose on this quality of paper.

IF BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

IF Blank BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

IF Blank BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

What should be the basis of representation, and sideration, when a kindred section should again come up.

After a few words from Messrs. TT1PLETT and CLARKE the section was passed over.

shall vote in the precincts where they reside, at

Mr. GARFIELDE moved to strike out the words, "who shall vote in the precincts where they reside, at the places where elections are by law directed to be held."

law directed to be held."

The motion to strike out was rejected, and the section was then adopted.

The fourteenth and fifteenth sections were real and adopted, as follows:

"Szc. 14. No person shall be a senator, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, who has not attained the age of thirty years, and who has not resided in this state six years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof, in the district for which he may be chosen.

"Sec. 15. The first election for senators shall be general throughout the state, and at the same

be general throughout the state, and at the same time that the election for representatives is held, and thereafter, there shall be a biennial election for senators to fill the places of those whose term of service may have expired."

The sixteenth section was read as follows:

"Sec. 16. The general assembly shall convene
on the first Monday in November, after the adoption of this constitution, and on the same day of every second year, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be hald at the seat of government; but if the public welfar require, the governor may a special session."

Mr. GRAY moved to strike out "November" and insert "December," which was both more convenient and in accordance with the custom in this state, for a large portion of the last fifty

Mr. MACHEN explained that the committee had fixed the month of November for the com-mencement of the first session after the new constitution'should go into operation, inasumeh as there would be then an unusual amount of legislative business to be transacted, and it was in-convenient for many members of the state legis-lature to remain from their homes beyond the first of March. The time of meeting, after that session, was left by the section to legislative

Mr. BOYD called for a division of the quesion, so that the vote could first be taken on

The motion to strike out was negatived, and consequently the motion to insert fell with it.

The section was then adopted.

The seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth sections were read and adopted, as fol-

SEC. 17. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized, by law, to compet the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed

Sec. 18. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.
"Sec. 19. Each house of the general assembly

may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member,

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. Do I understand that the committee design that the two houses of the legislature shall not have power to adjourn, for the purpose of transacting public business. for the purpose of transacting public business, to any other place than that which is fixed as the seat of government? If it is the object of the section to take away the power of the two houses to adjourn and meet at some point, when the necessities of the country may require it, I am opposed to it. I know that is the reading of the present constitution. I very well remember that owing to that constitutional restriction, the legislature of 1-14, convened in Frankfort, had their session broken up in consequence of the breaking out of a pestilence, called the Canada fever. I think three or four members died in a leaving important business unfinished. Had

there been power to adjourn to some other place the business might have been completed. Unless this is provided for by the committee, in ome way, I shall be opposed to this section.

Mr. CLARKE. When the convention was acting on the 16th section, this objection oce o my own mind; and I am inclined to think that some power should be conferred on the ex centive, to convene the legislature at some other point in case of necessity. As the section now stands, no discretion is vested any where to

change the place of meeting.

A conversation chaued, in which Mr. MA-CHEN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. T. J. HOOD, and Mr. PRESTON took part, on the propriety of certain

changes of the phraseology.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL said he foresaw that the amendment of this section would involve the removal of the seat of government, and therefore on any amendment, he should demand the yeas and navs. All opposition was withdrawn, and the section was adopted.

Mr. IRWIN moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the 20th section, with a view of

moving to take away the power from two members of the legislature to demand the yeas and nays on any question, and to confer it on one tifth. se of representatives of the congress Mr. CLARKE opposed the motion, contending that it was the right of a representative of the people to have the votes of the house put on re-

Mr. IRWIN replied, and argued that such power should not be given to two individuals to obstruct legislation. It would be such better to give it to one tenth than to two members, though he was willing to add a provision, that on the passage of all laws, and the adoption of all resdutions, the yeas and nays should be entered on

On the motion of Mr. HARDIN, the motion reconsider, was laid on the table The 22d section was read as follows:

"Sec. 29. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be three dollars a day during their attend ance on, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses: Provided, That the same may be increased or diminished by law: but no alteration shall take effect during the session at which such alteration shall be made, nor shall a session of the general assembly continue beyond sixty days, except by a vote of two thirds of each house; but this shall not apply to the first session held under this constitution." Mr. KAVANAUGH moved to strike out "two thirds of each house," and insert "unless it be

which shall be entered upon the journal."

Mr. NUTTALL thought that if there was to be one session in two years, the legislature should not be thus limited.

Mr. McHENRY thought nothing would be gained by limiting the legislature to biennial ssions, unless some such restriction was placed

the places where elections are by law directed to stood. He thought sixty days was sufficient, be held."

and with such a limitation, the members would go to work when they met here.

Mr. NUTTALL replied that the example which the convention had set, furnished an argument against the position which gentlemen had as-

sumed.

Mr. NEWELL disapproved of the frequent introduction of the two thirds principle. As they were proceeding, he should not be surprised if it was proposed that the same principle should be carried into ordinary legislation.

Mr. W. JOHNSON called the attention of the

Mr. W. JOHNSON called the attention of the convention to the fact that after the expiration of sixty days, this section would place the defeat of the legislation of the country in the hands of a minority of one third, how necessary so ever such legislation might be.

Mr. TURNER was in favor of this section, and he would be willing even to make it more stringent than it is. If there was one thing of which the country complained more than another, it was excessive legislation. This had a lowerful influence in inducing the people to call for a convention. A session of sixty days was long enough; but if an extraordinary emergency should arise, the governor could call another session on the very next day after their adjointment.

or shortening the duration of the session would the, to provide that the compensation of the members and officers should be reduced one

third at the expiration of sixty days.

Mr. BARLOW. If I were to make any change in this section, it would be, to make it more absolute than it is, for the purpose of getting rid of so much legislation. I call for a division, so that the vote shall first be taken on the motion to

strike out.
Mr. KAVANAUGH. I did not intend to sav a word, but I know that one of the reasons for calling this convention was that biennial sessions might be had for the purpose of lessening the expenditures of the government. I know that the salvation of some sixty thousand dollars annually was one reason held up by others, and by myself, for the calling of this convention. We say they shall meet once in two years. The business of the session may be increased or it may not. I think it probable it will not, although they neet only once in two years, because I know it is the desire of the convention to cut off special legislation by the constitution. But can the convention foresee what emergencies may arise in the future? Important questions may arise, requiring legislative action near the close of a session, which, unless the amendment previal, would be under the control of the uinority. What does this amendment propose? That at the expiration of sixty days the session shall close, unless a majority of both branches shall enter their names on the jurnal in opposition to it, upon a call of the ayes and noes. The logislature will know that their session will close may arise in the future? Important questions legislature will know that their session will close at the end of sixty days, unless their names go out to continue the session longer. It seems to me that this will be a sufficient guaranty, and I therefore desire it may be left to a majority.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no truer maxim, and thank God the people of Kentucky are satisfied of it, that the world is governed too much. I can easily conceive that in a young and growing state, like those on our western border, there may be a necessity for the legislature to sit more than

the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

"Sec. 20. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish, weekly, a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal."

The twenty-first section was read as follows:

"Sec. 21. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they not strong inducement for calling this convention. about which we have heard so much, will continue the session, and the people will be satisfied. I have been forcibly reminded of the old

"The honey bee makes honey, and fil's chock full the

Who are the drones that eat it, they are those who speak for home "Mr. CHRISMAN. I promised my people that should go for a sixty days' session, and I shall se in favor of striking out. I hope the house will include me in an explanation respecting the able presented by the gentleman from Logan, le has as he says taken six of the most wealthy ad six of the poorest counties, and he has placed Wayne, my county, among the poorest counties. I find the fact is, that there are forty eight counthat pay less into the treasury of the state He refers to the number of chilren. We have in our county 2,221 children. suppose we must account for it from the pure air we breathe.

Mr. CLARKE. There may be many imperfections in this section, but take it as a whole and I am anxious to see it pass through the house. We have in this same report restricted the legis-ature in special legislation. We have said they shall not grant divorces, which has consumed one fourth or one third of the time of each legislature for the last ten or fifteen years. We have restricted special legislation in other respects, and it was the opinion of the committee that the restrictions imposed upon the legislature would result in a diminution of the time necessary to ransact the public business, and that there would be no session, after the first session im mediately succeeding the adoption of the new constitution—if it shall be adopted—which need sit longer than sixty days. It was thought if there were questions of paramount importance pending before the legislature—questions in which the whole state was interested, the speedy settlement of which involved the ghts of the entire community, there could e no doubt a majority of two-thirds of the These are the reasons why the two third principle was adopted by the committee on the legislative department. The past history of the legislature of the state—I say, without in the remotest degree intending to reflect upon their industry, their motives, or any thing of the sort—shows that the first month, or forty days, was consumed in a variety of ways not altogether compatible with the transaction of business. And, just at the close of the session, the most im portant matters are brought up in the reports of committees for the action of the two bodies, and they are consequently either compelled to dis-pose of them without due deliberation, or leave them untouched. Now, I am of opinion that if this section shall be adopted, the members will go to work immediately on their assembling here, and dispose of the business of the legisla-

ture before the expiration of the sixty days.

There will never be any necessity for a longer session, in all probability, and it there should be, there will be no difficulty about extending

Mr. THOMPSON. If the legislature is to de-Mr. THOMPSON. If the legislature is to determine the length of the session, I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Anderson, (Mr. Kavanaugh.) This matter has been acted upon by the conventions of several states lately, and they have been inclined to favor the proposition of the gentleman from Christian. Louisiana, however, has provided that no session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, from the date of its commencement, and any legislative action had afterwards, shall Mr. DESHA approved of the section as it and any legislative action had afterwards, shall

be null and void. Then the sessions are bienbe null and void. Then the sessions are bien-nial, and 'we proj ose to require the sessions of our legislature to be the same. In the state of Lowa, they have adopted a provision similar to that presented by the gentleman from Christian. After fifty days the pay of the members shall be reduced one half, and I believe a similar pro-vision has been adopted in Illinois. I think reduced one had, and I believe a similar pro-vision has been adopted in Illinois. I think that the best mode to remedy this evil. It is ad-mitted by all that the country has for years past mitted by all that the collinity has for years past grouned under excessive legislation, and no re-form has been londer called for than a limitation upon the session. If the power is to be given to the legislature to declare how long they will sit, I am in favor of the proposition of the gen-tleman from Anderson, that a majority of all elected to both houses should decide, by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal, whether they will extend the session. I am opposed to the two third principle in this respect. However, I think the proposition of the gentleman from Christian, would be a better emely for this evil than any I have yet heard

Mr. MORRIS. I am opposed to any of this Mr. MORRIS. an object of the state of illinois and lowa, to which gentlemen have alladed, and also to the amendment of my colleague, from Christian. If it becomes important and necessary that the legislature should set over sixty days, I want than to have enough pay at least to live on. I am not disposed to restrict their pay, small as it now is. As regards the two thirds, I think it to be partially as the state of the same of the state of the same of t As regards the two thirds, I tidnk It to be par-ticularly applicable here, and if we leave the power to a majority to decide as to the length of the session, it will still leave the question open to all those objections of the people which en-tered largely into the calling of the convention. All will cono le that the people have impera-tively demanded that there should be some restriction on the length of the sessions and on excessive legislation. I seevery distinctly that emergencies in the disposition of important public lonsiness may arise, when it will be necessary for the legislature to set over sixty days, and I believe that the members, generally, will be because of the service of the second public length of the service of the second public length of the seco he housest enough to continue in session until such business is disposed of. I hape therefore, this restriction of two thirds will be retained. The question was then taken on the motion

ostrike out and it was rejected.

Mr. MERIWETHER moved to amend, so as to allow to the rembers of the legislature twelve and a half cen's per mile as the necessary travel fee, m going to and from their homes, in conleaving to foture legislatures to change it.

The amen brient was adopted, as was the see

The twe ty third section was then read, as

follows:
"St., 23. The member of the central assemble bly shall, in a'l cases, except treason, blony, breach or surty of the peac, be privilege (from arrest, daring their at end neva the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and or any speech or debate in either bouse, they shall not be questioned in any other place?"

in any other place."

Mr. TRIPLETT. The original object of this Mr. TRIPLETT. The original object of this provision was a har members of the legislature should be privileged from arrest, in order that they mage the relatifiers lead that in the discharge of the public business. At the time that provision was object, there was are sofor left allowed, which is not the case now. It the object now is, that decishad not lecompelled by any legal process to be earled to confirm part of the state while in the ais large of their public detics, its research that the section should be at ried. A manually move besulf, or by other process present of from a tenting here without neglecting his private interests to an inconorthogheda g bis private introsts to an incon-

Mr. CLARKE. I would or prire of the gentheman if there are not now laves in this state, by which a color a may be defained by civil pro-Mr. TRIPLETT. He can by attachment,

while he is a with ss, but I do not recolled any Mr. DAVIS. He may be said on an action

Mr. DAVIS. He may be seed on an action for trespa's, and on a judgment being get against him, be just in fall for twelvy days.

Mr. TRIPLETT. My object is, that a man may attend here as a member of this bigislature, and not be compelled to attend to suits at home, and the way to attain that would be to put in som clause, declaring that all suits against man shall r main continue bluring the time he shall be acting as a member of the legislature. Such has been the energy adopted in several states, in consequence of changes in their law. I throw out the suggestion that it may be acted

upon or not, as reademen think proper.

Mr. PRESTOX. The clause of the old con stitution was retained because we did not know but that the legisleture, in its discretion hereaf ter, may revive the ca. sa, as it existed in the 1799, when the old constitution was adopt Neither did the committee design to earry the immunity of the member so far as the gen theman seems to think desirable. For these reacommittee b lieve the clause had better be adopted as reported.
These tion was then adopted.

The twenty-fourth section was then read, as

"SEC. 24. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year the reafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of pront, under this common-wealth, which shall have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office; except to such offices or appoint-ments as may be filled by the election of the

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I agree with what I understood to be the principle of the section, and perhaps the intention of the committee in reorting it. It is, that the legislature shall reate offices that they themselves may till them by appointment or by election. I agree with the section much it comes down to the words in the fifth line "in office" and the later clause "except to such offices or appointments as may be tilled by the election of the people." We intend by by the election of the people." We intend by this constitution, that all appointments to office of trust or profit shall be made by the people, and the appointing power we are taking away from the governor. The old constitution prohibited the appointment of a mass to any office created dur ing the time he was a member of the legislature, and in office. Such is the classe as reported and I propose to strate out the words "in office" I so that it shall real programs the time for which such senator or representative was effected;" and also to strike out the last clause, "exe p to such offic sor appointments as may be filled by the election of the people." I do this from an actual knowledge of occur cuces that have taken place under the present constitu-I have seen the men bers of o r state leg islature lab riber to create offices, and continuit those labors until just before the limit passage the measure through the last be see of action, and then resiming their sea's to receive the executiv I would therefore take away all criptation to the creation of unnecessary offices e legislature, whether the appointment is to come through an election by the pople, or from

Mr. PRESTON. The object of retaining the clause as it is in the present constitution, is to provide for offices created by the legislatur -such as an assistant superintendent of common schoolor instance—the appointment of which may be devolved on the executive rather than the pro-ple. But if such officer should be elected by people, the committee were not willing that the fact that a gentleman was a in inter of the legislature at the time the office was created, shou', exclude him from being a candidate ther lor. The first amendment of the gottle-

ran the committee have no objection to.

Mr. MACHEN. I do not see that any thing will be a tained by striking out the words as-sented to by the gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Preston) unless at the same time the latter clause of the section is also stricken out.

he people ought to have the privilege of select-ng from the great mass of candidates. And if he office was created for the purpose of being filled by those who help create it. I think the people will have wisdom enough to see and judge of that fact for themselves. Nor do I think any man would risk his reputation by resort to any such action before the people.

(0)-, 56, 56, 60

Mr. WOODSON. It appears to me that the ection is highly inconsistent and contradictory in itself: in that it seems to draw a distinction between officers elected and those elected by the people. I have not heard it suggested that officers are to be appointed by any other power than the people. I would, therefore, strike out the worst "elected" in the second line.

Mr. PRESTON. There are several electoral

Mr. PRESTON. There are several electoral badies beside the people. Some elections were made by the legislature, and some by the county courts, and that I presume was the reason for the adoption of the last clause of the section, which gave the members the right to accept those offices elected by the people, but excluded them from those filled by the other different them from those interd by the buffer different modes of election. For instance, the institute of the peace was nominated by the county court, and that is in fact an election; and there were various other modes of selection to office. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If we intended to

eave the offices of trust and profit to be filled in the same way as required by the present con-titution, I should have no objection to the rention of the section as it now stands. I might onsent to leave the officers elected by the peoconsent to leave the officers elected by the peo-ple, as an exception, under the old constitution, because that instrument prescribed that most of them should be constituted by the governor and senate; less when it is proposed that the ap-pointing power shall be transferred to the peo-ple, do not the same reasons which require you in the former case, to guard against an improper xereise of the appointing power, and the puri-of the legislature, by disqualifying the memrelected here to pass your laws, and who had ne power of increasing the salaries of your indees, independent of the power of creating new offices, operate in the other case also? You get into the legislative halls a popular man from one district, and the election of judges is about to come off—he has reputation for purity of creater at home, and if he can induce the egislature to increase the salary of the judges, ie goes home and can be a candidate for the ofce under the section as it now stands. The arthe man for the retention of the principle is, that e people will judge properly of the motives the man who is a condidate before them, and in has been instrumental in getting the salvy raised. It is difficult to trace the motives individual members for their action. There If individual members for their action. There may be such a thing as a member not voting to access the salary, if a majority without his cote is in favor of it. I have frequently witnessed mere in legislative bodies, auxious to get a aw passed by any other votes than their own, and my object is, that as we are to transfer the entire uppointing power to the people, where it ought to be, we shall guard the jurity of the legislative by saying that the members elected, who are the power of raising salaries or creating of acces, should be disquarried from filling them turning the torunter which they were closefel. It can to take away all tempation from the legislanot to take away all temptation from the legis-ture to do wrong. As for the objection sug-sted by the gentleman from Caldwell, (Mr. acher) in the case of a newborresigning from

Machen, in the case of a member resigning from other cases, if the convention agree with the principle I propose, the cases referred to by him can be especially provided for.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALLa. It I felt as confident as the gentleman Mr. C. A. Wickliffer that all appointing power should be placed in the hands of the people. I should feel assured that all the differenties he apprehenels would be obviated by that appointing power. I cannot understand, how any one, could ling as he does in the judgment and purity of the people, and relying as he seems implicitly upon it, can be state for a single moment as to committing into their hands the care and guardianship of those offices. I differ with him in one respect. He says that he is acceedingly anxious to remove all temptation at xeredingly anxious to remove all temptation of the way of these gentlemen to do wrong. while I am exceedingly anxious to pat all manner of temptation in their way. I think that the best way is to place them before the people, as then the people could decide whether they can or ought to trust them. I shall vote against the old constitution, and those who framed that instrument did not seem to have much confi dence in the popular wisdom and parity; and yet if even they could trust the people, I think we who profess unlimited confidence in the peole will not do wrong in following their exam

Mr. GRAY. I concur with the gentleman from Nelson in the propriety of his first amend ment. If that section means any thing, it has been entirely perverted by the construction that has been given it by the executive, sanctioned believe by the decision of the court of appeals I know of a member of the legislature who vo-ted for a law creating an office, and retained his at until the law was passed through the sen ate, and who, while it was waiting the signature of the governor, resigned that seat, and under the construction placed on that clause of the at constitution, received the appointment t that office. Whether that was the object of the entleman, in seeking to create the office, such any rate were the facts. This construction of the clause was certainly a perversion of all the framers of the constitution had in view; and, in with these lights before us we re-adopt the section i' would be sanctioning all the action that had surred under it. I am aware that in makin all these officers elective by the people, it will obviate in a great measure the necessity for this provision. Nor am I in favor of restricting the provision. Nor am I in favor of restricting the people. If they desire to select a man who participated in creating the office, they have a right do it, and I would not restrict them. I an refore in favor of the amendment lirst suggested y the gentleman from Nelson, and I would make sobject so plain as net to be misunderstood. Mr. CLARICE, at short I he very slow to be

lieve that any man, influenced by improper mo tives in a legislature, he voting for the oren tion of an other or the increase of the salary of other, would be taken up and elected by the rople to fill such office in either case. But if willing to give them the privilege of so doing, ases as the gentleman from Christian, (Mr. (cray.) has referred to as having occurred under to old consitution. I can very well under xentive appointments, and low there might be arrangements and combinations to secure an apadmen to office through that molium, I there can be no such arrangement between the people and the legislature, if the appointing power is restored to the people. And any attempt to create an office for the purpose of being selected to lill it, would operate against the man when he cause to be a candidate before the

Mr. TURNER. All course de their readiness to trust the people, but that is not the que tion here. It is whether we shall place a member of the legi-lature or any officer of the government in the discharge of his duties in a position when he would be hable to temptation, and to be sucreed in his action from the influence of those statere ted and patriotic motives, which should govern statesmen in their action. Even after a man has yielded to such temptation, he might possibly succeed before the people, and it is therefore desirable in making a constitution to guard against it as far as possible. Would it be right for a judge to have the power of benefiting himself by his decision? If we would not allow a judge to place himself in that attitude, why should we allow a member of the legislature?

estion after he is elected, and then if this amendont was adopted he would not be eligible to
any office that might be created by the legislaire during the four years for which he was
leeted. This exclusion I think is not desired.

This people. I am opposed also to striking
of the section, as I believe
of the provision contained in my amendment should and in what manner
of the provision contained in my amendment should and in the principle shall be incorporated.

It is provision contained in my amendment should the principle shall be incorporated.

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I accept the amendment of the gentlem in the principle shall be incorporated.

I accept the amendment of the principle shall be incorporated.

I accept the amendment of the principle shall be incorporated.

I accept the amendment should be accepted with a principle shall be incorporated.

I accept the principle shall be incorporated.

I accept the princi If we were to put a clause in the constitution declaring that no man should be elected a judge who had been in the penitentiary, or been convicted of a high crime or misdemeanor, it would be said that we were distrusting the people; still thereof."

The thirtieth section was read as follows:

"Sec. 30. Divorces shall not be granted, save by courts of justice, in conformity to law."

Mr. T. J. HOOD. I desire to offer this amendbe said that we were distrusting the people; still no person will say that such a man ought to fill the office. An individual who came to the legislature and exerted his influence for the creation of and who commits a high crime. Why do we exclude from office those who hold positions under selves, may be sold or conveyed. But in no case shall special laws be passed for the benefit to the state government might be influenced by their office under the federal government, and it cases." their office under the federal government, and it would be a temptation for them to sacrifice state rights and sovereignty to the federal government. This matter might be presented in various aspects, but I think what I have said sufficiently offered embraces two other classes that fall with-

> of a proposition which I made at an early stage of the session. I would propose as an innendment to the amendment to add the resolution I affered in relation to the exclusion of members against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions of the session of members against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions of members against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions of the session of members against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions of the session of members against the evil; because, if adopted, the discussions of the session of the sess of this body from office for ten years, and on it sions which might arise in the legislature, upon I call for the yeas and nays. I call for the yeas and nays.

The amendment was read as follows:

oas 22, nays 66;
YEAS—John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowltion, have at least carried out the same idea. ing, Francis M. Bristow, William Chenaelt, dames S. Chrisman, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Thomas W. Lisle, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Practor, McClure, William D. Mitchell, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Practor, McClure, William D. Mitchell, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Practor, McClure, William Chenaelt, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Practor, Johnson Price, Larkin

Copolin, William Cowper, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, Berjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Creen Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Schneins Gartielde, dames II. Garrard, Richard D. tsholson, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Bon. Hardin, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. John John T. Rogers, Ira Root, dames Kudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbon D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, floward Fodd, Philip Triplett, John L. Waller, John We say in this report that the legislature shall not grant divorces; but we do not say the legislature shall not grant divorces; but we do not say the legislature shall not grant divorces; but we do not say the legislature shall not grant divorces; but we do not say the legislature shall not grass laws—on the contrary they are required to pass such laws—conferring on the individual department the power to act upon appear to the contrary they are required to pass such laws—conferring on the individual department the power to act upon appear to the contrary they are required to pass such laws—conferring on the individual department the power to act upon appear to the contrary they are required to pass such laws—conferring on the individual department the power to act upon appear to the contrary they are required to pass such laws—conferring on the contrary they are required to pass and the contrary they are required

liffe, Silas Woo-bon—66.
So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE.—I can attain my object by modifying my amen linent.—I will therefore move to strike out the fullowing words, except to such offices or appointments—as mady be filled by the election of the people."

The vote was then taken upon the amendment, as modified by vers and may, which resulted as modified by vers and may, which resulted as the force of the objection, or of the reasons urged by the gentlenan from Shansson (Mr. Clarke.)

Green Forrest, Thomas J. Gough, James prinition, Befi. Hardin, Vincent S. Hay, Au-Johathan Newenn, Hagh Newell, Elijah F. Nottall, Larkin J. Proctor, James Budd, Ignatius A. Spaulding, Albert G. Talbott, John L. Taylor, Phillip Triplett, Squire Turar, John L. Waller, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Williams—39 Witliams-39.

Nays—Richard Apperson, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Colley, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Capelin, William Cowper, Edward Unrd, Milford Elliott, Nathan Gaither, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Chalsan, Ninjan E. Gray, L. f. ard, Richard D. Gholson, Ninian E. Gray, John Jargis, William Hendrix, Mark E. Husbon, Al-M. Jackson, Thomas James, William John-George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Wheeler, Silas Woodson-17.

So the amendment was rejected. on, adopted. Aves 11, noes 30,

section, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. WALLER requested the convention, as a general power of regulating divorces. favor to him, to pass over that section for the coubts, that they have such power already. And present. Other sections had been passed over, this section is decided by the committee to be

The section was passed over accordingly.

to dispense with this rule.

ment as a substitute for the thirtieth section of

the report.

"The general assembly shall have power to a new office, or to increase the salary of an office, with a view of going home and becoming a candidate for that office, would be under the influence of just as improper motives as the individ-

peets, but I think what I have said sinkerently illustrates the matter. I shall go the refore for the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson.

Mr. MACHEN here suggested a verbal change in the first proposition of Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, not changing its principle, to which that gentleman from the benefit of private individuals. Against the same category, and which have been a great portion of the time of the general assembly has been consumed in the passage of acts, for the benefit of private individuals. Against the same category, and which have been a great portion of the time of the general assembly has been consumed in the passage of acts, for the benefit of private individuals. the man assented.

Mr. DAVIS. I am in favor of the amendment, and am glad that it has come up, as it offers a very lavorable opportunity for the presentation.

It may be said that the provision contained in

eut off.

Mr. CLARKE. The committee all concurred The amendment was read as follows:

"And that no member of this convention shall be eligible to any office, or place of trust or profit, established directly by it, or that may be established under the authority of any constitutional provision which it may adopt; or the mode of appointment, or election, to which may be prescribed by any such constitutional provision, or by any such law, until after the expiration of — years from the ratification and approval of this constitution by the qualified voters of this commonwealth."

The question being taken resulted as follows, yeas 22, nays 66:

eut off.

Mr. CLARKE. The committee all concurred in the opinion that the legislature should be restricted in the practice that has prevailed, to a considerable extent, for many years past, of granting divorces. The question came up as to low we could express this restriction, in the most proper terms; and my friend from Lonisville, (Mr. Preston) being a member of the committee, drafted, with much care, the section that is now proposed to be amended. I believe that the constitution of every state in the union, where a restriction has been placed upon legislation in relation to this sub-cet, if they have not followed the language employed in this see-

McClure, William D. Mitchell, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, Squire Turner, teorge W. Williams—22.

NAIS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Eradley, Charles Chambers, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, Berjamin F. Edwards, Milford Ellott, Green Forest, Nathan Gaither, Schreins for the rights of individuals, in which

the force of the objection, or of the reasons urged by the gentleman from Sinpson (Mr. Clarke,) why the legislature should not be restricted in ollows—yeas 39, nays 47;

Vias—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, braneis M. Bristow, William Chenault, Garrett assigns, it is, that justice is not always done by Prateis M. Bristow, William Chepault, Garrett assigns, it is, that justice is not always done by Dayles, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, James the courts. Now, this is an objection that may Dadley, Chasteen T. Dunayan, Benjamin F. Ed. exist in reference to all other cases. We have w Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Irwin, ment of an appellate court. If the principles M. Lackey, Thomas W. Lisle, Martin P. contended for by the gentleman is correct, i would only be converting the legislature into

scenas to me to be required of this convention

EVENING SESSION. Mr. PRESTON. The thirtieth secton, pro fred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, son, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Keily, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Marshall, William C. Marshall, John H. Mellen, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, William C. Marshall, John H. Mellen, David Medicarder, Thomas B. Marshall, John H. Mellen, Carter, (Mr. T. J. Hood,) and the thirty-sixth David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore, John Section provides, "that the general assembly Marris, James M. Nesbitt, Henry B. Pollard, shall have no power to pass special laws for in William Preston, Johnson Price, John T. Rob-usen, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers. Ira of both houses concur therein." The committee industry John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, in drafting the thirtieth section, desired to pro-Villiam R. Thompson, John J. Thurman John hibit the legislature from acting at all, upon the subject of divorce; and that the power of acting in relation to that subject, should be confided Mr. GRAY moved to amend the twenty fourth to the courts of justice alone; that the decision extinutely striking out the words "the time such should be a judicial act. The substitute offered enabir or representative was in office," and in- by the gentleman from Carter, is liable to the ert in lien thereof the words "the term of such objection, that it does not require the decision thee." Which amendment was, upon a divise of the court of justice in order to pronounce the decree of a divorce. So far then as any majer al difference between the substitute and the pr The section, as annelled, was then adopted. The twenty fifth section was next read as follows:

"Size 25. No person while he continues to exceed the functions of a clergyman, priest, or estates of infants; and the third is in regard to create the fractions of a ciergyman, priest, or teacher of any religious persuation, society, or seek, nor while he holds or exercises any office of profit under this commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, shall be eligible to the general assembly, except attorneys at Law, justices of the peace, and nollitia officers: such provision. Another objection to the general review a fixed annual salary, shall be included. It is therefore unnecessary to insert any constitutional provision conferring that powers are provided of the peace, and nollitia officers: such provision. Another objection to the general review a fixed annual salary, shall be included. It is therefore unnecessary to insert any them are provided as the decree of divorce shall come from the substitute says the legislature shall have the decree of regulating divorces. You one d as he desired to make some remarks on that better than the substitute, because it says, that now before the convention, which he was too divorces shall not be granted, save by courts of much indisposed to make at this time, he hoped justice; making it a judicial act, which the sub-it would be passed over also.

stitute does not require it to be. The section was passed over accordingly.

The twenty sixth, twenty seventh, twenty eighth and twenty minth sections were adopted act, in regard to the changing of the names of indiwithout amendment, as follows:

"Sec. 26. No person who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, or public moneys for the state, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be collector. unders he shall have obtained a quietus, six under a disability to act for themselves. The months before the election, for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for which he may have been responsible."

"Sec. 27. No bill shall have the force of a section should relate exclusively to the case of

law, until, on the three several days, it be read divorces, without having any other question over in each house of the general assembly, and inserted in it. It was also thought by the comwithout having any other question free discussion allowed thereon, unless in cases of urgency, four fifths of the house, where the bill shall be depending, may deem it expedient substitute for both—requiring the concurrence of sons. It very frequently happens that after a senatorial election has taken place, circumstantor cleek, which necessarily require him to resign his seat. This may occur at the very first two thirds of the general assembly, was a suf-

the provision contained immy amendment should form a separate section; but I see no reason for dividing it from a class of cases precisely similar, which have given rise to much complaint, on account of the consumption of time, and the expense attending their investigation by the legislature. I did not design that my amendment should be a substitute for the 30th section; if I had I would have extended its provisions do not certainly occur so frequently, but which nevertheless sometimes do occur. The check of but in relation to granting divorces, and in relation to the estates of infant heirs, they occur that my proposition shall embedy tiesse parameter mount points. The gentlemant suggests, that the 35th section will ment the difficulty. I would like to hear the answer of the gentlemant to the site of the notter. If the complaint te in regard to the consumption of time, and the cycles, how will the 35th section remedy it—sitted the viole by which it is to be ascertained, whether there he a majority of two thirds, or only a hare majority, cannot be taken until the discussion is completed? The time will have been expended, and the expense attending it will have accural? My object is to ent of the discussion type that the yot offer heart of the discussion that the community and the pendent shall be accurately my object is to ent of the discussion that he will have been expended, and the expense attending it will have accural? My object is to ent of the discussion to the legislature alto gether; and it is with this to the constant of the consta pended, and the expense attending it will have necrueal? My object is to cut off the discussion by the legislature altogether; and it is with this view that I have offered the amendment in this view that I have offered the amendment in this

Mr. HARDIN.—I am very much in favor of the section prohibiting the legislature from exercising the power of granting divorces. It has been a growing evil for twenty years, and last year I understand, there were perhaps some three hundrel cases or more. It is time to stop this kind of legislation.

I have two or three objections to this substitute which I will suggest to the honorable mo-

The twick of three objections to this substi-tute, which I will suggest to the honorable mo-ver. I understand that the legislature can do any thing that is within the power of legisla-tion; any thing that the law-making power can the power of legisla-tion; any thing that the law-making power can as amended, was then adopted. do, unless they are prohibited by the federal constitution, or the constitution of K ntneky. Their power is unlimited, as to sovercignty, except in those cases where the exercise of that cept in those cases where the exercise of that power is prohibited by one or the other of these constitutions. It is now proposed, that we shall give to the general assembly the power to do what? To pass agenerallaw regulating divorces. They have that power now. They have passed laws on that very subject; and those laws have been adjudicated upon, and their validity decided upon, for more than twenty years. We are then proposing to conter upon the legislature a power that they have already. They have the power, not only of regulating divorces, but of regulating controversies relating to alimony; and they have exercised that power ever since we have had a state government. Our statute book have had a state government. Our statute book is filled with acts of this description; and the is filled with acts of this description; and the decisions of the courts upon them are namerous; yet here, for the first time, we are told that the power ought to be conferred upon the legislature, to act upon these subjects, and that they should have the power to prescribe by a general law, the manner in which the names of individuals shall be changed. If they choose to passes such a law, they can do it now. But I go further than that. A man may change his mane without the intervention of the legislature; and if he do so, he may be small by the name which he which it might be measured to strike out the whole section. He was utterly opposed to the principal two thirds should be required to pass a law.

Mr. KELLY moved to an old by striking out after the word "benefit," the words, "miless a majority of two thirds of both houses concurred to passe a law.

Mr. HARDIN moved to strike out the whole section. He was utterly opposed to the principal two thirds should be required to pass a law. do so, he may be sued by the name which he adopts.

The amendment goes on to provide, that the

legislature shall have power to pass laws regnlaring the estates of infant heirs, or other persons laboring under legal disabilitie. Have they not that power row? They have the power at any time to remove the lisability of infants, by providing that an earlier age may be the person of majority. riod of majority. Poes it represe a constitution al provision to give to the legislature these powers? Not at all. Why? Because there is no "The general assembly shall have no power, by

constitutional disability.

The amendment declares that "in no case shall special laws be passed for the benefit of individuals in either of the above class of cases." In regard to this port of the proposition, I think it suits may be brought against the common had better be put into another section, as suggest—wealth."

by the gentleman from Lonivville [Mr. Preston.] The first part of the proposition, I do not consider necessary. Besides, it makes us committed on regard to constitutional law. I do not wish to declare to the wish to declare to the wish to declare to the opinion that has always been entertained by legislators and jurists.

Mr. GRAY. I am very much inclined to favor the proposition of the gentleman from Carter. It strikes me, it is not subject to the objection taken by the gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Hardin.) He seems to think, because it is generally understood, that the legislature possesses all the power of legislation, unless specially restricted by the constitution, that it is, therefore, unnecessary to say any thing in relation to legislative power, unless it be by way of restriction. Now this appears to be a construction which prevails or not, according as it may suit the case. Our courts apply such construction when it coincides with the views that the variation does not seem to be acknowledged, as entirely obligatory, in all cases. But the gentleman has spoken of. But I have all ways been unanyly and they bring in special claims. We are not to allow the claim at all. The man must bring his suit. I am well aware of the difficulty ways becauting his prevails or not, according as it may suit the case. Our courts apply such construction does not seem to be acknowledged, as entirely obligatory, in all cases. But the gentleman has spoken of. But I have all ways been unwilling to pass any law of that kind, because there will be too many interested. you should declare in the same clause what powers they shall have. And the manner in which those powers should be exercised by the adoption of general provisions, and let the house of representatives, and I do not think that vision. That I understand to be the object and intent of the amendment. There is a similar provision in our present constitution, relating to the subject of slavery. The legislature is prohibited from passing any act for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the owner, and the constitution goes on to say that the legislature shall have full power to pass an act to prevent slaves being brought into the state as merchandise.

Now if the construction of my friend from more time, and been decided with less instice in

same clause which contains the restriction, you should give then the power to pass goard enactments in relation to the subject, if you intid they shall have such power; whilst you take away from them the power to act in individual cases.

It seems to me that the lawrage was linear the content of the substitute to add the rotation of the substitute to have already offered:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriation made by law, and no private claim for money shall be allowed in appropriation."

It seems to me that the longuage used in the report is not the clearest in the worll. It is, if you have the clearest in the worll. It is, if you have for a longer time than one year, and a regular a cound of the receipts and expendi justice, in confounity to law." I think the amendment of the gentleman from Carter, carries out the same principle, and makes it much more explicit; because it says, they shall pass laws in relation to divorces and alamony; but that they shall not pass laws granting divorces in individual cases. But it seems to me, if it were intended merely to restrict the legislature, it should have been expressed thus, "that the legislature shall have no power to grant divorces." I am for all the principles contained in the amendment. I think it is better diam the original section, and I can see no objection to substituting it for that section.

to grant divorces; to change the names of indi- proof, and there was not a shadow of it.

"Sec. 31. The credit of this commonwealth shall never be given or loaned in aid of any per-

as amended, was then adopted.

The 52d and 33d sections, in relation to the contracting of debts by the general assembly, were passed over for the present.

The 34th section was read and adopted as follows:

"Sec. 34. No law enacted by the general assembly shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The 35th section was adopted as follows:
"Sec. 35. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title, but, in such case, the act revised, or amended, shalt be re-enucted an ly-bished at length.

The 36th section was read as follows: "SEC. 36. The general assembly shall have no lower to pass special laws for individual beneit, unless a majerity of two thirds of both honers

Mr. HARDIN moved to strike out the whole

Mr. HAMPIAS said there were our reasses in which it might be incessary to have a special law, such as for the creetion of a toll gate or a dam. He hoped the whole might be strack of a the same law making power that could take be or land, was competent to enact a law for an indivolnal lanelit

The amendment was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the notion strike out the seets it, and it was agreed to.
Mr. WHLLIAMS offered the fell wing substi-

special anactment, a aflow any private claim against the commonwealth, and shall direct, by law, in what manner chairs against the con-monwealth are to be adjusted, and in what courts

entirely obligatory, in all cases. But the gentleman says, that it will commit us to the state ment, that the legislature shall have a power which they already possess. I cannot conceive the ease of an old man who had some beef cal-of any objection to that. Suppose the legislar ture has the power. Is it not permissible to say, that they shall have such power? It certainly can do no hara. But here you propose to re-strict the begislature, by saying, they shall not double price, because I have aiways labored mepass special laws upon certain subjects. Ithink ter great disadvantages. If this passes, I think tis proper, that when you place a restriction we shall labor unit a thousand worse disad

courts of judicature act upon the particular one hour was consumed in the passage of the cases that may fall within such general provision. That I understand to be the object and dred little claims. If the gentleman's amend-

Now if the construction of my friend from Nelson is right, all this is ridiculous and abhad they been decided in courts of mstre It seems to me to be very proper, that in the desire to add the following to the substitute

riginal section, and I can see no objection to There was no proof against him and he sue ubstituting it for that section.

Wilkinson and recovered \$3,200 for assault and battery. Wilkinson was not worth a dollar, and Mr. BRISTOW. I am decidedly in favor of the principle embraced in the proposed substitute. There are many things that certainly ought not to be the subject of special legislation. But the wording of the amendment of the gentleman from Carter, does not exactly suit my ear. I will read one which I have drawn up, and it will probably suit the views of the gentleman. I believe it covers the whole ground.

"The general assembly shall have no power to grant divorces: to change the names of indi-

lime had been appropriated for the benefit of the United States. There would have been no raim upon which a snit could be based. There claims of that kind, in which the gov ernment is bone I in honor and justice to pay, in which no suit would lie. This is a reason why it is proper it should be left open for the legisla-

ture, for there are many strong cases in which the government is bound in honor to pay.

Mr. DIXON. I am not in favor of the substigovernments, to appropriate money itself is to be saed. I believe some have pro-

against the commonwonwealth shall be a l'usted. has many subscribers who are in the same di-My proposition does not a cessarily take the lemma. We refer to this matter, that the atten-claims before the courts; it merely, as I have al-tion of the Post Master General may be called ready said, leaves it to the Legislature to point out the mode in which they shall be properly and justly settled. The legislature may point out by law the court, or direct the establishment of a tribunal, or a commission before which these claims may be examined and speedily disposed of. My second provision is, that no money shall be drawn from the treas my but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and no private claim for money shall be allowed in appropriation laws. With regard to the polition taken by the getal man from Henderson, it amounts, in the getall nan from Henderson, it amounts, in my opinion, to nothing; because, is not the legis-lature competent to provide by law that when an individual has a claim against the common-wealth, if at claim sha'l be paid out of the treas-ury, if substantiated? Every outleman who has hen in the habit of attending here when the le islature is in session, knows that the greater part of its time has been consumed in the conpart of its time has been consumed in the coni leration of private claims. I know one case that has been before the legislature for the last four years, see ion after session, the case of Robsome contract on Licking river, and I believe it can be shown he has received money time after time. I repeat that the object of this proposi-tion is not at all to interfere with the ordinary

expenses of the government.
Mr. DIXON. I have listened to the argument of the gentleman from Bourbon, and l, by no means, think his amendment ought to be adopted. I suggested a difficulty which I still think would exist, and that was the enforcement of the paragraph of the court. But there is another softened er, to which I will call the atten ion of the convention. There are a gre many individual claims that must come before the legislature to be a l'used, and nowhere else There are claims too, growing o't of committees appointed by the leg slatme, of individualappeared as witnesses before them, and frims of a similar a scription, which must be paid in some form or other. I think the power is better where it is with the legislature, that in the hands of an individual.

Mr. BOYD offered the following as an addi-

No chart r shall be granted giving banking or teath c powers, wi hon providing that the private property of strekholders be made liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporations or chartered company.

Mr. toRAY moved to substitute the following:

"Taxation shail be equal and uniform throughout these te."

Mr. HARDIN. In ref rence to the proposi-tion of my friend from Trigg, (Mr. Boyd.) I do

not see how we can act on it. It will cut down every corporation in Kentucky. It will be a my will ever be incorporated. Would I take a excepted, viz.: landrol dollars stock in any company? Never his the atreathet he aven should contribute to his saw. [Renewed laughter.]

Pending this question, the convention adjo med.

United States of America, District of Kentucky, Court in Bankruptcy, November 14th, 1849.

JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE. JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE.

TMIE Mast i's Report, on the reference for the purpose to the advidend, having been made and hind, it is or dered to it a dividend and distribution of the assets now in nevery or deposit, will be made here among the creditors who have proved that determine to the report, unless cause be shown a least that before that day.

A copy. Teste.
JOHN H. HANNA, C. K. D. C.

Nov. 15, 1819,-dtd

H. GOODMAN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commoned business in the room on St. Clair Street for rerly occupied by U.N. Johnston, next door to Todd's Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in SCOURS AND RENOVATES OLD

HES in a superior style.
It work done at the shortest notice. Charges te. Frankfort, November 7, 1849.—Im

To Pork Dealers. W E are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the che ped rate Oct, 31, 1849-1m H. GILTMER & Co. The Levinston Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 and clinize this office.



site the Wrisiger House, I S now open for the Season. None but the best Li quois are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the bes

Negroes Wanted. WISH TO PERCHASE A PLOTGH BOY, and GIRL or WOMAN, who understands washing an milking.

A. W. DUDLEY.

November 2, 1849. To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that be will be a candidate for the office of " Door Keep er of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would reter them to the chizens of Frankfort.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's landing every Men day at 12 o'clock. Leaves O'reson same day at 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues day and Frany at 9 o'clock felock
see apply on Board or to
-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY ::: "NOVEMBER 24, 1849,

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

We learn from a friend in Clay county, that Mr. DIXON. I am not in later than the first that the contractor for the delivery of the mail been the practice of the government, and I become the practice of the government, and I become the practice of the government, and I become the contractor for the delivery of the mail on the route leading from Irvine, Estill county, via Owsley county, to Manchester, refuses to the vertical strength of the public purposes by legistic field of the carry the mail at all. It seems that during the Union which has a provision by which the state prevalence of the cholera in the country last summer, several eases occurred at Irvine. The and the first indicate the second of petitions, not to the legislature, but to some power created for that purpose. But the gen leman provides that deliver regularly and according to the terms of the gen leman provides that deliver regularly and according to the terms of the gen leman provides that deliver regularly and according to the terms of the second according to the terms that purpose. Bit the gentleman provides that that purpose. Bit the gentleman provides that the period of the terms of the legislature shall not pass any laws appropriating not to provide the code by which courses shall laws to provide the code by which courses shall laws to provide the code by which courses shall was fined by the Post Office Department. Since We think the people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of all kinds, pointed and judicial, in other states, and why Kentucky should prescribe them we cannot see.

We think the people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them, and if they desire the services of a people capable of judging who they want to serve them. scall in accided claims. Now, if the legislature was fined by the Post Office Department. Since provides how courts shall settle claims by bring-the infliction of the line he refuses to carry the ing a suit against the state, after having recover- mail at all. The consequence is, that all the ered judgment, how will you enforce it? There section of country heretofore supplied by him will benouse in obtaining the judgment, inness you have some means of enforcing the collection of the demand. I do not see how that can enough at any time-it is particularly vexations be effected. Supercolle court decides a case in favor of a rindividual, and the legiclature thinks respectable number of subscribers on the negthe decision wreng and will not pay the mon-cy-the decision of the court falls to the ground lected line, many of whom are subscribers for and during the Convention only. They have Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not like to oppose the not been regularly served by this mail contracwishes of goath near. The first proposition contains two provisions—the first of which authorizes the legislature to direct in what mode claims abscriptions. We have no doubt our neighbor subscriptions.

> to it at once. We feel sure he will remedy the difficulty at the earliest practicable moment. SMALL Pox.-The Cincinnati Commercial says there are at this time over two thousand cases of small pox and varioloid in Cincinnati, but it is by no means so very alarming as some suppose. The report of interments shows that it is not very fatal; still, it is a most loathsome

> > -----For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

lisease. We trust it will soon be on the decline.

To the Members, of the Convention. As you were elected to alter and amend on fable constitution, and to impart to it that h althful and vigorous tone so essential to a long, prosperous and happy existence, pemit me to suggest for your calm and serious consideraert Williams, which was a claim on account of tion, the propriety of so changing the qualification of voters, that no one be ullowed the right of suffrage who cannot read and write the English language. Would you promote and stimulate he cause of education-would von cause wisdom to prevail over ignorance at the ballot boxwould you parify the elective frauchise? Then

> James W. Powers has been appointed Charg o Naples, vie Thos. W. Chinn, resigned.

LAWIELNI F 61 0G, Ky., Nov. 20, 1849. To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

I ask the privilege of inserting a few lines n one of your columns, in relation to a legal comedy that came within my observation a few lays since, which may probably afford some laughing matter for the legal profession, and also give them an idea of inimitable skill and unparalicled brevity.

A client applied to an attorney in our village o file a bill in chancery for him, seeking a divorce from his wife. After seating himself in the attorney's office and ruminating a while, he concluded to draw the bill himself, and asking for paper and ink, which were kimlly and politely furnished him, and assuming all the apparent astuteness and legal lore of a Chief Justice, 1 ow on file in the clerk's office, of which tution shall stard, because we know no compathe following is an exact copy, (names of parties

Property of the world. It is nearly as broad as that of David Trumble, when he offered a resolution in To the honorable judge of the Anderson County Ky ongress. He said he would take the world for Surenit Court. Green B- would moste re specifially represent to your honor that in Sepspeech, the sur, moon, and stars as his quarry, and with the includence of the house, he would tember 1848 he caune in this county and was take a whack a cternity. Roars of laughter.] married to the said Ann Meryer - and the This is the broadest whack at eternity I ever said Ann Meryer - has left me in case of abandone me forever in January 1819-She has a daughter which I name Susanner --- I shall not call for the child now on account of its ten der yers and the time may be affixed by your honor as I want to have it rased right- Your orator prays for releafe in the affirmative and for a divorce from the said Ann Meryer -...... and he prays for all outher reliefe that equity belongs your premises-considered he duty bound ever

Green B --- complainant

and Defendant-I leave the case as stated in the bill, for the lawyers generally to pass their opinion as to the sufficiency of the grounds set forth in the sam to demand speedy justice and general relief.

Achitophel. THE NEXT CONGRESS-THE SPEAKER .- The New York Tribune gives a table arranged to show, as nearly as possible, the actual sympathies of the members as between the two great parties dividing the Union. In it are placed Messrs. Booth of Connecticut, Julian of Indiana, Preston King of New York, Wilmot of Penusylvania, and Durkee of Wisconsin-all distiuctive free soilers it is believed-in the democratic column, because they severally lean that way. Messrs, Mann of Massachusetts, Sprague of Michigan, Tuck of New Hampshire, Campfell and Hunter of Ohio, and Howe of Pennsylcania, are placed in the whig column, because they were elected mainly by whig votes, are in feeling and principle whigs, and it is supposed will vote for a whig Speaker, whenever called upon to choose between a whig and a democrat. In the Tribune's table, Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Giddings and Root of Ohio, hand carefulty packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. 8, is prepared to give Dining or Supper Purties to gentlemen whenever do ired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1848.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1848. erats 115. It classes with the democrats three

Taylor republicans from South Carolina. The editor of the Baltimore Sun says that he should judge, from an article in the Charleston News, that the Taylor republicans will vote for the Taylor can: date for Speaker. The vote then on that que tion would stand 115 whigs to 112 democrats, vith Allen, Giddings, and Root, tie democrats. Il the members they claim in all

ANTI-REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.-We see by the proceedings of the convention that it is pro-posed to exclude ministers of the gospel from the right to hold office in the commonwealth. This, although in accordance with the old coustitution, which is, at least, haif a century behind the improvements of the age, we deem

anti-republican in the extreme. No class in our community should be deprived of the privileges which others copy on account of their vocation. "Equal rights to all; exclusive privileges t none," is our doctrine. Time was, when preach ers possessed a fancied sanctity not belonging to common mortality. But the last century has proved a great leveler, and amongst other impor-tant work accomplished, divines have been brought to the level of common humanity. There has been but one constitution recently

ormed in the union which contains this restricuseless and invidious a restriction upon popular liberty. Preachers in other states hold office,

services of a preacher they should certainly have the right to avail themselves of them. If it and such the decording to Discretions, will care without hall:

A FIGURE When used according to Discretions, will care without hall:

Streamly, the present convention, we believe, and we cannot see but that they are good enough members. We are opposed to all such restrictions, and such restrictions, and such restrictions, with the present convention, we believe, and we cannot see but that they are good enough members. We are opposed to all such restrictions, will care without hall:

Streamly the Mannot Manno

'Magsville Flag.

Among the various gentlemen who have been synthing the various gethlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the office of Speaks of the next House of Representatives, no one appears to be more favorably spoken of than Thos. W. Rilley, Esq., the talented member elect from Nelson county. If dignity of character, tirmness of purpose, quick apprehension, and a cammanding and high order of intellect, together with the more layer with the more layer with the more layer with the more layer. tion of the Post Master General may be called percentent for which he is so eminently distinguished, if all these traits combined, fit a man to fulfill the archous duties of presiding officer of a deliberative assembly, then Mr. Ridey is the most suitable person of all those who have been spoken of for that distinguished station. For the last eight or ten years is a suitable person of all those who have been spoken of for that distinguished station. the last eight or ten years we have been acquainted with him, and we cheerfully accord to him our humble testimony of the esteem and confidence which he enjoys of all those with whom he is acquainted. In all his relations with his fellow men he is housest and upright, and no person can be selected for the office, to which the partialities of his friends have induced him to pire, who will be more acceptable to the peo ple at large. Xumerons papers indifferent parts of the State have expressed their preference for him, over all the other gentlemen who aspire to that office. His eminent legal attainment, and his great knowledge of parlimentary rules will enable him to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner, as will not only reflect honor upon hims If, but will also be to the interest of the state. We carnestly hope that the members of the low r branch of the next General Assembly will e cet him to preside over their delibera-tions.—Kentacky Register.

-----Maisville Market, Nov. 19. Hemp is nominal at \$6-the old crops almos entirely exhausted, and the new not ready for

Some 6,040 or 8,000 logs have been in the pennear this city for several days, and about the same number are in the neighborhood, on their way in—mostly to be packed on drover's account Several houses commenced packing on yesterday. We hear of but one sale—500 head large at \$2, with 4 per cent discount for eash. Hold ers ask \$2, but buyers are afraid to venture.

----Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. FROM HAVANA.

Havaya, November 1819. It would appear from an article in this mora-ing's "Diario de la Marina" that the action of General Taylor, in frustrating the sailing of the 'expedition" from New York, has produced the most favorable impression in Spain, and you will have seen that in other parts of Europe his couch a has been highly lauded and extolled.

I have occupied myself diligently in ascertaining, as far as practicable, the feeling of the people here, and an daily more convinced that the success of such an "expedition" would have inplished by a band of lawless adventurers seeking, perhaps, only their own aggrandizement

The Republic.—This popular newspaper, re-cently established at Washington city by Messrs. Bullitt and Sargeaut, has already a circulation, it is said, of fifteen thousand copies. It is very able in its defence of Gen. Taylor and his administration, and exposes the wily schemes of the opposition in a masterly manner. Father Ritchie of the Union, has great reason to be tired of it already, for it has dealt him some heavy blows for his illiberal and most mi able attacks on Gen. Taylor. - Hopkinsville Whia

Mrs. Rubecca Duxlar, the oblest citizen of John R. Dunlap, near bexington, Kv., on the morning of the 7th of November, 1819, in the 99th year of her age .- Observer & Rep.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL

R. KNOTT, HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Full Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Eastern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French Merimes and Cashmeres, received this day, from the Eastern Cities, by R. KNOTT. November 21, 1849.

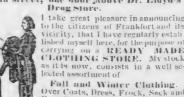
A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvst Rildons, and Jeony Lind Braids, for frim-ming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849. A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered Frenck Cloids, received from Platadetphia this day, and for safe by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by R. KNOTT.

November 21, 1849. MUSIC.

JOHN F. 14.0 VD has just opened a large person out of the Stocks of all the emment Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to Musicial Instruments of every description fornish west Western prices, Lloyd's Beng Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dl.eg.

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE On Main street, one door 2above Dr. Lluyd's Drog Store.



Pall and Winter Cluthing.

Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Suck and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sider Starts, and Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiels; uspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Tranks and Cart Bags, &c. ags, &c.
o not like to beast, therefore, I say simply to all

those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves. Gentlemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect. Fraukfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.-tf

HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office the street.

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS invaluable remedy has already caused happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is duily giving more consolation to the allieted than could be alforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the could

world combined.
It is put up in full Quart Bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much fure Honduras Sarsapatille as any simpler preparation made in Ame Price \$1 per Buttle, arsix Buttles for \$5. tion—that of Texas—and we do hope that our convention will not have the folly to sanction so only true panacea for all diseases originating from an

ting drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, &c. We boldey assert that John Bull's Fluid Extract of and we see no bad effect result from it. We save seen preachers in congress—as well in the senate as the house of representatives; we have seen them holding offices of all kinds, political seen them holding offices of all kinds are seen them holding offices of all

MITTHIS MEDICINE, when used according to Di-

Consumption; Liver Pomplaint; Female Inegularities an Rhemmatism; Pains in the Bones or Joints; fild Sores and Fleers; Swelling of the Islands; Syphilis, Hyspepsia; Salt Kheun; Hiseases of the Kidneys; Complaints; Sick and Nervous Head Low Spirits, Night Sweats

Diseases,
And is a Spring and Sum
mer Hrink and Genera
Tonic for the system, and

GOOD TESTIMONY!

The Obio State Journal, Columbus, Obio, thus speaks I BULL'S SARSAPARILLA: of 60 Lb.S SARSAFAREBLA:

"IT HAS NO EXPLAIL The imprecedented sale of Ball's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsmarilla in this city, where it has been introduced for the past two months oxiv with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, wairant the assertion fluid as a purifier of the blood IT HAS NO EQUAL! This is a hold assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling on the agent in this city."

Bear with us, reader, a little longer, and be but BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the Wonder of the World!

nd that it will care you, no matter how long you have

and that it will thic you, no insert the response some sufficing.

What Dr. (I wen, Drugg'st and Apothecary of several years's standing, says about Bull's Sarsaparilla:

Bottsville, May 21, 1848.

Mr. John Bell-Hear Si: Thave been for a number of years severely affected with a Metenial Headache, and a dull, heavy poin in my liver. I used almost all the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla prepared by different persons. But all to little or no advantage, until I chanced to meet with yours, three botters of which gave me more relief than all the others combined. ombined.

I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Sar

I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Sar arille to the affected community as a superior ar Very respectfully, J. H. OWEN, M. P.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

Let all those who are sufering under the agonizing tortures of Rhematism, read the following, and see what may also be done for them, if they will use this infaltible remedy.

Mr. Johns he hilled as Sir: For the last three years, I have been afaited with Rhematism of the severest character. I was at times in the greetest agony of pair, I tried every remedy I could procure for the drease, but found no permanent rebet until I was induced to now your preparation of Sarsapanilla, which has entirely cured me of Rhematism, and greatly improved my seneral health more than any medicine I have ever used. I have been free of pain for several months, and have no doubt the cure is permanent, and I confidently recommend it as being the best medicine in use for Rhematism.

Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1818. Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1818.

FROM HR, WM, T. PRENTISS:

Mr. Belle: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in Cutaneous Alections of long standing, as Time Tapetts, Lepra, Promasis, Scabics, Spphilitic Coclevia, and in all diseases where the indication of time security in a thorough the content of the security in a thorough the security in the sec Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

NOTICE TO FEMALES. where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is bessened when the edotts of nature are weak and deficient, or are promise or overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength beble and yielding, the sprittroulded and depressed, the health broken, mind shaken, and consequently the happiness destroyed—then Bull's Satsaparitlans a sovereign remedy. It assists nature in the performance of her duty, braces the whole system, the weather than the performance of her duty, braces pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were ladies generally to adopt the use of this medicine, we should see for less suffering, thecase and unhyppiness among them than now exists; health would take the place of disease, and tosy cheeks would succeed the pallid fact; we should have suites instead of tears, and perhops a happy long lite, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miscrabic from continued shiring and affliction. At that critical period termed the turn of life,' which is often attendant with so much danger, Bull's Satsaparillo is found to evert a most beneficial effect. All holies approaching this crisis should be apprised of this fact, and avail themselves of this valuable medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

A BEAITIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

How we all admine a clear, heantiful white skin, and a rosy colored cheek. How offen do we see persons not possessing this "desideration so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmethes, lotions, washes, paints and coloring materials to restore to them a semblance of that which disease hes deprived them of, and that loo often times with manifest injury to the skin. The lact is, Ball's Sarsaparilla is the best Cosmetic known. It makes the skin clear upon the correct and only true principle, not by coating the surface with poisonous or deleterous matter which serves to close the pores and check a natural perspiration, but by removing every particle of billious, morbid and diseased matter from the blood, and making the same pure, healthy and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the yellow, dark and sallow countenance to the bloom and fuestiness of youth. If the ladies generally could be apprized and convinced of this lact, they would abandon the use of all points, mixtures, and lotions, and use the only effectual remedy. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough for the ladies.

Better Testinomy than was ever offered in fa-vor of any Medicine!

FROM DR. JAMES M. MOORE. Mr. John Brill: I have no besitation in saying that I cheve your Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever man-fectured for the care of Serodula, Syphillis, and many ther cutaneous and Glandular Affections, having used with entire success in a number of the above cases, Louisville, Dec. 26, 1817. JAS. M. MOORE.

More testimony from Dr. Moore: More lestimony from 14, Modre:
Mr. John Rell: I am using your Sarsaparilla in several new cases of Scrofida, and with happy effect. I am now confident it is one of the most efficacions medianes that can be made for that disease. Yours,
JAMES M. MOORE, M. D.
Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1818.

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all orther comments upon the efficacy of Bull's Sarsapa-From Dr. L. P. YANDALL, Professor of Chemistry in

he Lonisville Medical College; • I have looked over the list of ingredients composing oloni Buff's t'ompound Extract of Sarsoporilla, and have to hesitation in saying that they form a sale-compound' nd one that promises well in Chronic diseases, to which is applicable.

h. P. YANDELL, M. D. is applicable. Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles. Physician by appointment to the outsville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla: hortsville, March 20, 1842. I have examined the prescription for the preparation of ohn Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to e an excellent one, and well calulated to produce an Herative impression on the system. I have used it both n public and private practice, and think it the best arti-le of Sarsaporilla in use. M. PVLES, M. I., Resident Physician at the Lonisville Marine Hospital.

Resident Physician at the Lonisville Marine Hospital.

This Medicine is daily grappling with disease through the Western Country, restoring to blooming health and youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—may, those that are grievously tormented. Certificates are teening from all directions, from men of truth and high moral standing, placing it from its intrinsic worth, the very best of all remedies ever before the public.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

At his principal Office, 81, Fourth street, and by the Druggists generally in the city and county

Persons wishing to accept an Agency for the Sale of Bull's Sarsuparilln, will please address

JOHN RULL,

81, Fourth street, Louisville, with references.

W. L. CRUTCHER,

Agent, Franklort, Kentucky.

Agent, Franklort, Kentucky.

16 BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for safe for Cash, by November 23, 1849. SAM, ILARRIS.

O BBLS, this year's DRIED PEACHES, just re-ceived, and for sale for eash, by November 23, 1819. 20 BUSHELS this year's DRIED APPLES,

November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS. 50 KERS pure WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale for cosh, by SAM. HARRIS. November 23, 1819.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF II. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerty occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky. W 110 has just received a good assortment of DR GOODs and FAMILY GROCERIES, co

Flour. 20 BBLS, best Family Flour, (warranted.) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

sisting of all articles usually kept in that time, which have will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849.—tf

Salt. 20 BBLS, Lake Salt, for sale by November 25, 1819. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. IN Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

50,000 Shingles Wanted. WANTEH, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. II. L. GOODWIN.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!! THE subscriber has received, and is now opening, one of the linest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladres in particular, are respectfully invited to call and example his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of bosiness. He thinks his Toys and prices and taken pleasure. T. P. PIERSON.

Cigars.

N addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find I'mba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849,

Chocolate. SWEET and Baker's Thocolate, very fine, for sale at [Nov. 22. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

Hot Bread! Hot Bread!! THE subscriber commenced Briking Bread this day, and hopes, by keeping a good affect always on hand, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

T. P. PHERSON, St. 1 Lain street, About half way between the Shields House and Capitol, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

Iron. TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 2n] R. C. STEELE.

20 KEUS, Shoenterger's Juni da, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Groceries. A GENERAL assortment of the best family groce ries, just received, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Nails.

10 BBLS. Valley Mills, in store, and lor sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Boots and Shoes CASES men's boots and brogons, in store, and f sale by [Nov. 20] B. U. STEELE. Salt.

50 BBLS Lake Salt, in store, and for sale my R. C. STEELE. Nov. 20, 1849. Picks and Mattocks.

HOZ. G. S. Clay Picke; 1 doz. Grab Hoes; 1 do G. S. Mattocks; received per Blue Win, and for sal-lov, 20. TODD & CRIFTEMBEN. STONE SLEDGES. 18 HEAVY Stone Sledges; received per Blue Wing and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

WINDOW GLASS, 6 BOXES 8 by III Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass; received per line Wing, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

November 20. Heidsick Champaigne!!

15 BASKETS genning Heidsick Champaigne, rece cd this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 20. GRAY & GEORGE

Brown Stout! CASKS "Rob. Byass" London Brown Stont jure received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE, Nav. 20.

Brilliant Scheme for Saturday, November 24th. Capital Prize \$65,000! GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

For the Benefit of the Consolidated Latteries of Muryland. ULASS 54.
To be Drawn in BALTIMORE, Maryland, on SATUR
DAY, NOVEMBER 24, 4819.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 7,920 13.960 Fig. 10.5 (a) 11.0 (c) 13.960 Fig. 10.5 (c) 11.0 (30,316 Prizes animaling to

\$1,209,000 (0 Tickets 20 dollars-Shares in proportion. Tickets 20 donais-Certificates of a Package of Wholes, do, Halves, N. R.-Lotteries drawing every day.--t apitals from the \$60,000-Tickets from \$110 \$20-Shares in propor on-Prizes Cashed at sight-brawings sent innue intely on receipt of Telegraph.-Orders strictly confi-For Capitals, always address
D. PAINE & CO.

No. 34, Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 6, 1849,---91 2awtd Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet.

The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. H.
Perry, Master, will rim as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnai.
The Biana wil ic-ve Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday 20 A. M.
Will leave Oreion every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sinday, at III.
A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at III. A. M. Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at mo'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wed-For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1818-831-4f. JNO. WATSON & Co.

WANTED, 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid. November 7, 1849.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

TIME REDUCED. TillE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete epair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips, Leaving FRANKFORT at S\A. M. and 2 P. M., Lenving LEXINGTON at 6\(\(\) A. M. and balf past 2 P. M. ILP Time of Passenger Train through 21 hours. Franklort, October 27, 1849.—d1mo.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. It's operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only sale guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. Illy received.

Il 1' Office, in front Room of his residence on St. lain street, opposits the Felegraph Office.

Frankfort, Nov. 11, 1849—823-1 y.

Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS, NOLD. The next sees ton of twenty weeks, will ce mence on the first Monday in Japanary, 1850. As but few vacuncies are expected, applications for the next session should be made ascerty as possyle.

Terms per Session of 20 Wreks One half payable in advance. faition in all the English branches, - rench, usic, methoding the use of instroments, 25 na oarding, washing, &c., 50 00 1° 7° No extra charge for Latin. No deduction will be made for absence unless caused

No deduction win com-y protracted illness, Navember 10, 1849-892-11 Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!! SECOND IMPORTATION! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

WOULD respectful yinform their friends and the public, that they have just received direct from the East, their second importation of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VLSTINGS, And Fancy Cravats, Handkerchiefs,

we. &c. (r) and see c r Goods.—Small profits ha Cash, r arr motto.

We also keep on sand and make to one c. all kines of C L O T H I N tr., wisch we warrant to be well made. If T We will titake an Apposition to learn the Tai oring business. None need apply but these that can ome well recommended. Nov. 17, 4849-88411

Powder. 50 KEGS Dupont's loss Powder, received per Blue Win , and in said y Nov. 15, 1-49. Turnt & CRITTENDEN. Crow Bars.

STEFI CROW KALS, received per steamer Blue Wing, and for sole by Nov. 17, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. 1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED,

POR which Cash will be even, by November 12, 1849. Ruly E & WALSTON. BEEF AND TONGLES!-S Lar cured Beef and D snobed Touches, very superior, just received at or sale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORIE.

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving

Fresh Baltimore Oysters. I capiess, packed in le E, and as good as can at any time be had in Baltimore, lor sale by the can, for Cash, by IFRAY & GEORGE, Agents for Bultimore and Western Oyster Line, November 1, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON.

I. F. FIFANOA,

AVING been appointed a run for one of the best flat
Imore Oyster Lines, is prepared to from h as good
an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity,
the solic its a share of the public putron, e.
It has also litted up his bectreants doon as an Oyster Room, in as next style as any in Frankfort, and is
permeted to erre up these delicious bivolves in all forms,
unthe shortest notice.

KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

OVER PIERSON'S CONCEPTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having close! for the season, his Manifactory of Shower Buth and Rein erators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to be become readyne Rosins. Having purchosed a large 1 to Jawelry and Stock, is orepated to accommodate all who may have him with their potronace, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMRALL, Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Wedlicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 2, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFOLT, KY. Anrust 21, 1-11---1-1

Wanted to Purchase. Wild pay fair the prices for some 30 or 40 NE. Nov. 12, 1819.—7183 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House,

CINCINNATI. Refer to—Hon J. J. Chot (Exden.) Frankfort, Ky. E. H. Tavloc, Esq. Frankfort, Ky. R. Pindell, Esq. Levington, Ky. P. S. Hisu, Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3—18408

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

CHEAP READING. A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., get op in a cheap and popular form, are kept on band at the Cennting Room of the Commonwealth Office, that received an additional supply of Jinnes' last Novel, the Woodsman; the last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer; Recollections of Authory, by Dunnes; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c.

H. B. FARRAR. H. B. FARRAR.

12 200b bayes species and Black. 20th boxes superior quality Green Fea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Fea;
1 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in hall
und papers; in store and for sale by
Sept. II.
TODI & CRITTENDEN.

Geniting Apples. JUST received 16 barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October 21, 1819.

COTTON YARNS,—500 doz. Didham & Todd's 500;
130 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600;
130 doz. do. 700;
160 doz. do. 800;
204 doz. 590 Hope Cotton Yarns;
200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and for sale by do. do; in store and for B. F. JOHNSON. ale by January 1, 1849.

Dried Peaches. 10 BBLS, this year's Perches, fresh and fine, for sale pressons's Confectionery, October 29, 1849

Fresh Venison! 6 SADDLES from Venison, just received and for sa GRAY & GRORGE.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY. KENTUCKY.

FACULTY.

OL. F. W. CAPERS, A M., President and SuperinProfessor of Civil and Mulitary Engineering,
Philosophy and Astronomy.

HOX. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic,

Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. DeBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy,
Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINISLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History, CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Letties.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. BICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locarios.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Applicants for admission, on presenting Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfacturily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

Anvantages.—The course of studies at the Institut Anyantages.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his contry, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a City Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every nart of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belon rightly to the regular Academic course of every codinge, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make inuself the statement, unitary lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of litstory and Moral Philosophy, but its evercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

FERMS.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Paynite init vently, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and
Washing, per Collegiate year, \$160.00

Do. do. (Preparatory Department.) 130.00

French and Spanish Languages, extra, each. . . 10.00

For more particular julorization address the under
signed, at "Kentucky Military lustitute, Franklin
Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS

Female Eclectic Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY,

Tills well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 21st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite immercus, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

SHIDE TO THE TOTAL For boarding and instruction in all the plain and or-nances at tranches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—brawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochro-naute style, with the use of a large callection of sup-caror models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more tean 1,000 volumes; of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anatomical plates, and of a most super-b suit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establish-ment; lessons in sacred music, &cc. &cc., one hundred ment; lessions in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per tession of fee months, in advance. For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, in-cluding the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty

All necessary English text books, and stationery of n, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per acaston.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable

o study, and when a family is supplied at least ex-Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M. JAS. S. FALL, A. M. Poplar Hill, June 19 18 19-871-Gism

HYDRAPLIC CEMENT.

10 BRLS, Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sade by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRUTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Brone Liminent.
The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to have of us, material of bringing and Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of iusurance, and exchange.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre pared to till all orders with dispatch.

We have to several years past made large sales an nually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittabur han I St. Louis, to New Orleans and Mobile. We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to bese tacts. Bufflest & BROTHER, Main street, between Fitth and Sixth. Cincinnati, Av., 1, 1849.—d

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Chir Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Lineu Shirts, Medina Drawers, and nade Storts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we ask essectal attention.

DY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING erer brought to thes Market! The Clothes were m by experienced and skillful working, under the di-tion of one of the tirm, expressly for this trade; in m d workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH

Resides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Boots, Shoes, Cape. Hats, Paibrelling, Traveling Transles, Carper Hats, Paibrelling, Traveling Transles, Carper Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH-end only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods so that gentlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by griving its a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custom ers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

CITY URDINANCES.

it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city? Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the

city, ringing any bell.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$3 offence; recoverable upon conviction thereof

Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend against the first section of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however, f. he shall receive the payment of the sum of \$2 are released by the payment of the sum of \$2 are P. SWIGERT, Mayor. Nov. 20, 1849-d 1w.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, Having recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to atlend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est setice. He has, also, the best kind of washer wo-men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED. can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a
continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be-Oct. 4. 1849-870-11

O'LDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar-ticle, in store and for safe by SAM. IIARRIS.

WANTED! WANTED!!

TillE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hendred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASII price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, PILOT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
To Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, JR.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnst; and 30 Platt street, New York.

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishmenl West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

Of the following styles.

MISSOURI. KENTUCKY. 1h. Lump.
5 do.
8 do.
12 do.
16 do. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. dec. dec. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .-- d

D. Y. HARRISON. A. B. KATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, office and Spice Deiders, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O. NONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

DUPE—PEPPER, CLOVES, ALLSTICE, CINNAMON, The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up In Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly falcied—ALSO—Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Ground RICE, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for What Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
IT Photels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms. and on reasonable terms.

CASII paid for MUSTARD SEED.

[[] Thereness—springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; F. C. Butler & Ua.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Uo.

Hornes:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hind or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Poolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quillis; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Glohes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrecys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by

october 4, 1849.—d tiEORGE COX,

Important Information. SHIRES

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cheinnati. COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COPand WORK, equal if not superior to any in the U

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly arented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost ever

Scription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and cost splendid in the whole country.
Cincinuati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.-d

. A. WITDERS.

J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEP constantly on hand a large assortment of MIssouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, All orders for articles not in our line, will be promp filled. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pine and old;
1 nait Pipes "Heandssy" Pale Brandy,—pine and old;
1 half pipe "Otard Coanac Brandy;
1 cask old Jamaica Bun;
1 cask superior old Holland Gin;
2 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
2 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
3 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
4 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
5 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
6 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
7 cask "Harris & Sone" pine Sherry;
8 cask "Harris & Sone" pine old Oporto Port Wine;
9 casks "Robert Byass" London Bro. Slout,
10 lbbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior;
11 cask GEDRGE.

GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

L case Curacao; 1 case Strench Cordials, assorted;
1 case Suisse! Extrait D'Abeintle;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat definitional;
1 case Ibcheimer Wine;
4 cases t atawba Wine;

5 cases "8t. Juhen Medoc" Claret.
For sale by
October 12, 1849.
GRAY & GEORGE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WAREHOUSE.
WE have now in store, S,059 Remus of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,860 Reams of arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and on-yomplete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advanges equal, if not superior, to any other Westhru Deal-178.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.
On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We nyite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in his market.

BITLER & INOTIER,
Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, Na. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnatt, O.

FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite strention to their large as-STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureko," "Model Air Tight,"
Prending Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

[LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

FRANKPORT, KV.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE."

As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is aothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HGUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

May 22, 1849-867-11

To Millers and Mill Owners. T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will attend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plaus.

All work warranted to give only the striction. Clark franted to give entire satisfaction. Char-

T. l. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky. POXON & GRAHAM, FIRMKUIT,
ADDISON MARSHALL, steamer Sea Gull,
Capt. W. George, Woodford county,
June 26, 1849-872-3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this De partment will commence on the first Monday of Conder next, and continue until the first Monday of il. They are intended to embrace the most import branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, crinational and Constitutional Law. Lectures will belivered upon the various branches and subjects, by

professors, hose by Professor Henry A. Bullarn will embrace. The history of the Roman Law, from the earlies

times,
11. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Ro-

man Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

111. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

11. As Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore II. McCaler, will treat of:

1. Admirative and Maritime Law, embracing the Hights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Toits, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Freatics of Peace, and Private International Law.

al Law.

The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of The Lectures by Professor Randell Henr will treat

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Law of Exidence. 1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-

inal Jurisdiction.

11. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monrog will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now bound in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.

11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especialby of the government of the United States, and
of the several Nates.

11. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained
in England and as now recognized and practiced
in the Fourts of the United States, and a portion
of the State Courts.

11. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in
Equity.

Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the holltadays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them consisting the scales the exercises in the Moot Court.

and, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.
The Mont Court will be open all the time, and will be eld regularly every day by one or other of the profes-ors, for the instruction of the students in practice in ors for the instruction of the students in practice in very description of cause, and in the courts of every virisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme ourt of the State and of the United States. In order that the school shall be composed of gentle men only, every student must be personally known to me of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and efforce his admission into the subool he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the bean of he Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise atisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward. The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dolars.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred of the averee of Bachetor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and ever ises of the school, or one full course, ter having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several anglessors be found to them. rotessors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

II. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1819.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the Adjustant General, together with five fit persons, to be annually appointed
by the Executive, to attend examinations at least
once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty
of any other College.

of any other College.
OJONEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent;
[Educated at West Point.]

W. MORGAN, 1910 Supering. [Educated at Point.]

The First Monday in Ortober, 1849, with in Cal. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics at. Cal. B R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics icut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.] dajor RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.] dr. Alex., SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Lichig.] dev. H. V. H. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Primecton College, N. J.] AS, G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages

AS. G. REAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]

JAS. II DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]

Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Vale College.]

Mr. E. A. UAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages.

ducated in the City of Paris.]
. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educaapt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, econom lisciptone, progress and moral training, the Faculty of his Institution, have selected for its permanent loca-

Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Mayawitte Turupike. 21 miles from the latter place, and 40 from the former; emphatically a country lacation, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The hildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred budgets. The committed to his care, the greatest advantage that his taleuts, his energy and his means can afford.

This place is musurpassed for its healthy atmosphere This place is misurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, are water, and romantic accurry; and is unquestionate to the most chighle locations for a laterary institution in the United States. The grounds have een greatly improved and ornamented during the last veyears. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated once margin of the Licking River, immediately in the lar of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Excises. reises.
The removal will be made immediately after Christ has, and the School opened at that place

On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of entempter to the third Frulay of June-forty weeks. Two hundred and seventy five tradets, from eightee control less. It is entirely nee from the control domination of any sect or party, either political of ligious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap inform, for Winter and Sminner, is rigidly enforced, very Student is required to select a College Guardian, 4th whom all funds brought or received, must be despited, and no debt must be contracted without the busent of such Guardian.

CINIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly an cractically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Protessor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assis at States. The washing a ring time are trincipled assists at Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the high-st honors of the United States Military Academy at Vest Point. All the instruments connected with that epartment, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he

now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant nameers. One of his former pundls receives at this ne \$2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Rul-pal under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of e same class are receiving, in different parts of the nited States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assis

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathemat Young men who have an apritude of the waterman-il and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to em, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a terative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and ractically qualified, in a short time, and at small ex-ense, at the Western Military Institute.

pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Buarding, Lodering, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Muslc, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$100 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that late, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of Junc, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96. Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

new GROCERY STORE in one of the Robinson and Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, orex change for Country Produce.

Frankfort, Pebruary 9, 1849.—856-dd.wtf



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS 13

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Parmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 5.1, Third street, near Main, next to the Counteroffice, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S,

FASIIIONABLE 1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Nights | Cabinel, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Muin and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

> S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well tande as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.
> Cincinnati, June 12, 1849-870-44. GOOD SHAVING,

At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner, DETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Jaquary 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Pronissory Notes, Scals. Lards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York have been secured exclusively for the department of the topical and Portrait Engraving.

The phone of the supervision of GEO. T The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881 6m

T. & W. M. O. SMITH, I W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY. COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, WILL attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore,
Collections attended to in any of the counties adjon-

ing Fayette.

If FW. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-883-41

PHIGNIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT, PHIEMIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT,

J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his
Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed
by lire in September last, and is now ready to execute
all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a
workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new
improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to
save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full
satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the
character of his work and his charges.

Planed, Tougne and Groved Plank, always on hand
and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good
terms.

erms. Frankfort November 21-841-tf. Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KY. The third session of this Institution, will open on the list Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.
This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now hilly organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are relevred for testimonials to the large and highly compe-tent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Drawing and Painting, No Extra Clurges. The Latin and Modern Lan

rd, including washing, &c., per week. - 2 50 Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

8. ROBINSON, Principal.
Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875

Walnut Hill Female Institute, SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON

of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution the last session. Neither among them, nor in the familiat Wahnut Hill, has there been a single death from an cause, since the establishment of the Institution. Notice the state of the children of the Institution. Notice and the single case of cholera occur in the lamply during the tentral control of the consisted not less than tilty persons. The course of instruction embraces every thing that enters into an accomplish English and Classical education, together with the French, Spanish and Italian Languages. The most can hill attention will be bestowed upon the health, manner morals and intellectual improvement of the pupils. For as possible, the restraints and influences of howill be combined with the salutary stimulus and collinor of mind presented in a well regulated public his tution. The location, in a neighborhood remarkable its intelligence and morality, is eminently favorable assucessful course of mental and moral training. I pupils are free from all the distracting and contamiting influences of a town, and have every incentive study and good behavior. The Principal devotes a la portion of his time and attention to the instruction the classes and management of the Schoot. He is sisted by Mr. John lawns, of Llangdhen, one of the macompilished and able Teachers in this country. He also secured the services of Mrs. Gay, who has been been the city of Lexis. of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institut

TERMS. TERMS
Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Sentor Class,
Board, including washing, &c.,
Music by Mr. Paul, Semmior,
For use of Piano,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the sesson. In consequently the large addition that has been made to the bu a greater number of pupils can now be taken in lamily of the Principal. For the want of room b compelled to decline receiving the daughters of se is friends, the last session. A junctual attendance a he beginning of the session is very desirable, as the nglituis or wards, had better secure places for then

Address, Lexington, Ky.
J. J. BULLOCK, Principal. September 11, 1849-883-2m

Fair Warning. Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indultent to those who purchase LIMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place out accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disreserable, as we mean what we say. "A word to the place our accounts in the names of the proper ourcers in collection. We hope this Warning will not be disp garded, 18 we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SUOTT & HARMESON. wise," &c. SLOTT & HARHESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby aotified that we are selling at very reduced prices; for CASH. Call and sec. S. & II. Frankfort, March 27, 1840.—859-41

JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoint Harrodshurg, Sept. 1849.—885-19 DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanea,
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken
Incky. July 6, 1847-769-11.

Notice.

Not

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky,

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky, O'NE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratifule and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater bacility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeong Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we sholl how be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our flog Pens: all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Picking Business will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost of our aboility, any business extended to our care.

d to our care. In our last season's operations we had much to cotend against in t.e shape of opposition, prejudice, ar by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have be triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers an

trovers have had an opportunity of proving that our numiness is conducted with liberality and farmess. We hink they are satisfied, and can assure them I will be our aim to render them more and more so each suc-

be our aim to render tuesh move considered.

We would call the attention of those harmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18, 9-87, 6-6m

Pierson's Confectionery. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thouses to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, har the liberal pattenage extended to him for the last lew months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will cluster their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that be has obtained the services of Mr. RECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS. is usual, with all the delicacies required on party occasious. His ITE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor tim with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

NAILS! NAILS!?

75 KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d;
20 kegs Fencing Nails, 3d. and nd; in store an
for sale by [Sept. 11.] TOHD & CRITTENDEN. TABLE CUTLERY. 10 Sets best quality Ivory handled knives and Forks, fity one pieces in each; 50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and orks, various qualities and prices; in state and for ale by [Sept. 11.] TOHD & URITIENDEN.

25,000 FIRST quality flavana Segars, asserted brands—"Hucat Crowns," "Mante Christo," and "Colorado Cannones," in store and for sale by Sept. II. TODD & CRITTENDEN. HALF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard" and "Sarze

rac;"
2 balf pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Winc, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine,
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Vedical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelbigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum;
6 bbls cool famor distilled Whysey in store and obbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and sale by [Sept. 11.] TOHUE CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very deficate and light; 10 doz. South side Maderra, pure and nutty; 25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret; 5 doz. pure did Port; 30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Einninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leal," "Tordon Sine." These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low. Sept. 11. TODD & URITLENDEN.

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.
150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Obio Flourinstore and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singening operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 45 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming baryest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw innocliately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply belore the commencement of the sea son. Son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Park Packers and Com. Merchants, Covergton, Ky.

June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frank fort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 5 bbls, old Benrbon Whiskey; 5 do. old Copper cistilbed do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand; 3 half pipes superior trainey, 6 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 6 bbls, Cognac Brandy, 2 pipes pure Holland Gin; 2 pipes superior Port Wine; 9 nines superior Maderia Wine

2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
20 boxes Star Uandles;
20 boxes Kosm Soap;
5 boxes Variegated Soap;
2 boxes Castile Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gunpowder Teat box Black Tea;
1 Tierce Rice. 20.000 half Spanish Cirars; 12 doz. half boxes Sardines; 5 bbis, double refined Loat Sugar; 20 bbis, New Orlsans Sugar;

60 bags superior Rio Coffee; 10 hoxes James River Tobacco;

10 bags old Government Java Coffee, 75 hags Table salt; 100 boxes Burrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, CUPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other

DPPER, 113
ricles too numerous to mention.
P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal
Frankfort, Sept. 19, 1840.—8840 Ketchum & Headington,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. UNCINNATI, OHIO.
Diffice in Gazette Building, Main-street, between
3d and 4th streets.

REFER TO—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., { Wm. D. Reed, Esq., } Frankfort, Ky. Hon. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq. } Lexington, Ky. II 7 Mr. RETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1848.—855-19

L. P. LETCHER. Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Will attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

If Posice on the West side of St. Clairstreet. Frankfort, April 1, 1819-704-11 Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Altorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to assure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House July 6, 1847—759-tf.

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., Will practice haw in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Ctrenit Court. W. D. Keed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit

uring the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf Law Notice. JOHN P. BRI'CE, Attorney at Law, WILL practice in all the Courts held In Knox, Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan counties.

Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times open

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool. for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, ou delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

May 15 1849-886-tf

JAS. W. MARTIN.

Sept. 1, 1849-882-tf.

DISSORUTION

THE Partnershap of R. C. St. ELEL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL, having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the husiness at the same place.

The husiness of the firm will be settled by H. P. New-ell.

Sept. 1, 1849-882-tf.

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-RINE INSTRANCE COMPANY. CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL-\$300,000.

WHL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or danage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes against the danages of river navigation.

The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

II. 1. TODD, Agent.

May 22, 1849—867-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchadize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms. The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid. In connection with the low rates of premium, ofter great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 10, 1845—774-11.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows. The Nantthis Insurance Company shall be reafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments and grant and purchase annualies.

ery insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments and grant and purchase annuties.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in at secured as a premium of issurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, daly signed by the person effecting such insurance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, (and discharged by payment of losses, to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two bundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given my to be cancelled. Sec. 5. The others of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the prefits, and true state of the affairs of the said Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be placed to the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be rissued for any sum less than ten deliars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent, per annum; but no dividend shall ever be declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

SEC. 6. The elatement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said tompany, passed April 18, 18-33, shall bereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of Jonuary in each year.

SEC. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, declar or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its prosent corporate name on any former policy or hability; and any act or contract of the Company uncer the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjuded valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended noonsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEc. 6. The statement required to be made by the act

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,221 policies ave been issued. 'remiums during the same period amount-

8142,191 05 cil to . . DISBURSEMENTS. Mount paid for salaries, sees to Physicians and Trustees, the lenk hire, &c., Amount paid for reinsurances, Adveitising, Office tent, Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, &c., &c. 87,761 45 Ac., &c.

imount paid to Agents, for
thommissions, State Taxes,
Medical Examinations, Ex 3.000 93

13.384 00 \$21381 65 Lusses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days 29,919 59 61,334 27

scribers'notes due May 4, 1849,

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . \$77,506 78 ASSETS. ash on hand, nited States and New York St te Stocks, Sonds and Mortgages, Yours received for 40 per cent, of premium Policies on hand not yet delivere , and quar-terly payments on hist year's perious s. Aurount of Premiums charged against sub-

\$165,937 69 In addition to which, the t'ompany holds subscription notes, the remain or of guarantee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . 8205,089 31 Number of New Policies Issued.

First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year 140) Whole number of Policies issued unt of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do third year, do do no fourth year,

\$218,:07 63

Preoriums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for four years, 112,210 11 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 The Board of Trustees have this day declared a fivilend of Furry per cent, on the account of Premions on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propriation for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates with be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividence, payable in cash.

MOTRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. EENEDICT, Fice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

The rates of Insurance an One Handred Dollars. One Year. Seven Years. 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 2 04 2 06 2 05 3 20 3 73 4 60 5 74 7 00 1 107 1 31 1 35 1 69 1 91 1 96 2 32 3 35

For policies granted for the whole term of life, whea the premium therefor amounts to \$501—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent, —without guaranty, hay be feceived in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature maknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For turther information, the public are referred to the pampheles, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any office for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

The Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

If Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
11. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

Removal. THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-11

Dissolution.